Weather
Cold Wave coming. The maximum temperature yesterday was 56.3 and the minimum 48.6 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.3 and 30.2.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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ALLIES MEET TO DISCUSS SWISS ENTRY INTO LEAGUE

Distribution Of German Warships Also Taken Up By Envoys

WILL JUNK SOME

French Political Groups Review Policy Of New Ministry

PROBLEMS SEEN

France Called Upon To Settle Questions Of Industry, Finance

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 27.—The conference of Ambassadors held its first meeting at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs yesterday, M. Millerand presiding. The conference approved the text of the reply to be given to M. Ador's communication to the Supreme Council on the subject of the conditions of Switzerland's joining the League of Nations.

The draft reply, prepared by General Lerond, to the German note regarding the instructions given to the Delimitation Commission was also approved.

A second meeting was held in the afternoon, when the distribution of German warships was approved. Some of these vessels are to be broken up, though no date has been fixed for their destruction, others may be retained, notably those allocated to France and Italy, while a third category will be assigned to police duty and be allocated to Poland, Rumania and other Powers.

Deputies See Grave Problems Facing Nation

Paris, January 27.—Meetings of the various political groups were held yesterday. No decision was reached regarding their position vis-a-vis the new Ministry but it is probable that the interpellations which were to have been made in the Chamber today will be deferred and that today's sitting will be devoted to the appointment of a Vice-President of the Chamber, in place of M. Andre Lefevre, now Minister of War, and to the discussion of proposals for the organisation of parliamentary labors.

At the conclusion of the meeting of an important political group, a deputy said:

"Our group in a recent instance abstained from voting. Now to work. We have got grave financial, industrial and commercial questions to settle."

Again M. Barres declared:

"There is no doubt that the Millerand Ministry will pay attention to our will. It only remains now to give the Ministry our confidence on the program which it has defined and which the vast majority of the Chamber accepts."

A very important Cabinet meeting was held at the Elysee this morning.

Allied Troops Enter Flensburg; Danes Rejoice

Paris, January 27.—According to a Copenhagen message the Flensburg correspondent of the newspaper Politiken telegraphs:

"The aspect of Flensburg changed in a night. Yesterday the German troops left. Today the French and British troops entered the town with bands playing, and took possession, while the Danes by a striking demonstration showed the Germans and the foreign troops how decided they are to see that Flensburg is restored to Danmark and how great are their chances of success. A procession was formed of some twenty thousand Danish voters who enthusiastically acclaimed the French and British troops."

Paris, January 27.—The International Commission which is to superintend the plebiscite in Slesvig arrived at Flensburg yesterday. The French and British troops were cordially welcomed.

Marshal Foch Given Reception By Calais

Paris, January 27.—The people of Calais gave Marshal Foch an

(Continued on Page 3)

Types Of Mexican Federal Troops And Their Commander

Mexican Federal troops (Insert) Commander Pablo Gonzales
INTERNATIONAL

The report that another American had been slain by Carranza soldiers has increased the complexity of the Mexican situation, and it is expected that Congress and the Senate will take strong action which may bring the entire muddle to a head. In the photograph are shown types of the Carranza Federal troops and their commander, General Pablo Gonzales.

TAELS 4,000,000 EXTENSION PLAN FOR LIGHT PLANT

Ratepayers Will Decide On Enlargement Of New Municipal Works

FOR FUTURE NEEDS

Electricity Department Head Makes Recommendations To Council

Enlargement of the Municipal Electricity Plant entailing an expenditure of Taels 4,304,000 is recommended in a report of Manager T. H. U. Aldridge to the Municipal Council which will go before the next meeting of ratepayers. The report is published in the Municipal Gazette today.

The Electricity Department budget for this year total Taels 1,006,000 of which nearly Taels 2,000,000 is on the extension scheme.

The report traces the remarkable growth of electricity consumption in recent years and aims to plan for future needs. It states that the original estimate was for a load of 34,000 kilowatts this year and adds that next year the maximum load will total 45,000 kilowatts.

The recommendations include the purchase of two 13,000-kilowatt sets to be ordered early this year and delivered in Shanghai in April or May of 1921; two 5,000-kilowatt house turbines to be ordered at the same time; and the replacing of the entire A. E. G. Plant in 1922 by two 10,000-kilowatt sets.

In his report, Mr. Aldridge urges that tenders be called for in London for the two new 13,000-kilowatt sets. He also recommends that three boilers be purchased from Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox and three from the Stirling Boiler Company.

THE REPORT FOLLOWS

On December 6, 1918, there was presented a report to the committee on the suggested program of generating plant extensions, estimated demand in kilowatts and safe load with due allowance for spare plant. There was also outlined the probable expansion of the undertaking and drew up a schedule of the principal items of generating and distributing plant necessary to meet the requirements up to and including the year 1924.

The demands for electricity in Shanghai since that report was written have outstepped to a remarkable extent the limitations which were then considered probable, and the question of taking steps to meet the demands of the immediate future has already become urgent.

Members of the Committee are referred to the report above mentioned, copies of which are attached to this report. In the December 6 report of last year the following figures are given as showing the plant capacity in kilowatts, estimated demand from 1919 to 1924. Side by side with these are shown the requirements as they are now revised in the light of the past

(Continued on Page 2)

American Bankers Would Aid Europe With New Credits

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 22.—Mr. Hawes, President of the American Bankers' Association, addressing the Pan-American Financial Conference here, declared that American bankers aimed at establishing closer and more productive relations between Americans and assisting Europe with properly secured credits.

The group committees have agreed to ask for the following loans here, subject to the approval of the conference: Ecuador $50,000,000 for refunding and transportation; Nicaragua $5,000,000 for transportation; Bolivia an unnamed amount for sanitation and $5,000,000 for transportation.

Paraguay, who applied for loans for an unnamed amount, has adopted plans for the immigration and settlement of 2,000 Belgian families.

FRENCH ANALYSES IRISH PROBLEMS

Lord Lieutenant Asks That People Be Not Blamed For Attempt On Life

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 22.—Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, interviewed by Le Journal said that all Irishmen must not be condemned because of the individuals who had attempted to assassinate him.

He attributed the principal cause of trouble in Ireland to the fact that emigration had stopped for five years and that the young men who had refused to serve their country during the war, today felt shame at their abstention and imagined that their exploits made them heroes, whereas they were only braggarts.

Order would be restored, Lord French declared, even if martial law had to be proclaimed, but this would only be done as a last resource, because however leniently and efficaciously it were applied it would leave a legacy of bad memories and irritation. A beginning would therefore be made with suppressing the instigators of outrages. It was his duty, Lord French added, to restore order in Ireland and he had not failed to do so.

French To Decorate Belgian Cities Hit By German Assault

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 27.—The President of the Republic accompanied by M. Millerand and Marshal Foch will tomorrow decorate the Belgian towns of Ypres and Dixmude in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

INFLUENZA LIGHT IN SHANGHAI SAY LOCAL PHYSICIANS

Death Rate In Japan High But Disease Has Little Effect In China

NO APPREHENSION HERE

Over 3,900 Cases Reported In Yokohama From Jan. 1 To Jan. 15

With 250 or more mild cases of influenza in the American, British and French colonies in Shanghai, more than 600 cases in the Japanese community and nearly 1,500 patients in the Chinese quarters Shanghai is again facing an influenza epidemic. Although the disease has returned in a light form here word from Japan is that many deaths are taking place there.

A total of 337 deaths and 22,000 new cases have been reported in Tokio Patients throughout the country since the first outbreak number 270,000, including over 5,000 fatalities. Yokohama had 15,000 patients, including 91 deaths up to Monday, January 19.

Among the victims in Tokio was Madame Konoye, grandmother of Prince Konoye.

Two-thirds of the victims in the military barracks are recruits. Patients there since November number 15,000, including about 800 deaths. Reserve recruits are being steadily enrolled. All higher female schools in Osaka are closed. The Salvation Army is busy selling masks at low prices. Almost all the 340 inhabitants in one island of the Bonin group are affected by the epidemic and the only medical man there is laid aside.

Employes at the crematoria in Tokio are threatening a strike if their wages are not raised.

The case of Prince Atsu, second Imperial son, who took cold on the 15th instant, has been diagnosed as contagious influenza.

The fifteen large hospitals in Yokohama and a score of smaller private institutions are crowded and patients are being refused admittance owing to the prevalence of the influence in the port city. Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven cases were reported from January 1 to January 15. On January 16 this number was increased by 225. There were eleven deaths on this date. On January 17 there were 700 new cases and 14 deaths.

New York Reports Influenza Epidemic

(Reuter's Service)

New York, January 23.—It is estimated that 1,000 new influenza cases were reported in New York City and over 2,000 in Chicago yesterday, but the mortality rate has been reduced.

BISHOP TO RETIRE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, January 28.—Bishop Lander has announced his decision to retire from the bishopric of Hongkong. He intends to leave for home at the end of May.

BAKER LAUDS PROPOSAL FOR NEW AMERICAN RESERVE ARMY

'Statesmanship Measure' Seen By Secretary Of War In Pending Bill

TRAIN CITIZENS

Preservation Of National Guard Assured In Suggested Measure

ADD TO MILITARY

Standing Force Of U. S. To Be Built Up To 280,000 Men

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Jan. 22.—Addressing the Military Committee of the Senate yesterday, Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, endorsed the Committee's bill for reorganisation of the army as "a most statesmanlike measure."

The bill provides for compulsory military training, and the formation of a large army composed of a citizens reserve, a regular army of 280,000 men, and a national guard.

TECHNICAL MEANS FOUND BY DUTCH TO PROTECT KAISER

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, January 23.—A semi-official message from the Hague states: "Holland replying to the Allied request of January 19 for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser points out that the obligations devolving upon Germany under article 228 of the Treaty of Versailles could not be cited as determining the duty of Holland, who is not a party to the treaty. Holland therefore at present can only recognise the obligation imposed by the constitutional laws of the Netherlands. Neither the constitution nor tradition permits the Netherlands Government to accede to the Allied request, as the constitution and tradition have always made the Netherlands an asylum for all who have been the victims of international conflicts and therefore it cannot deny the ex-Kaiser these advantages. Justice and international honor are opposed to such a procedure. The Dutch people cannot betray the confidence of those who have trusted themselves to its free institutions."

Empress Boat To Sail With American Mails

Mails for Japan, Canada, the United States and Europe to go on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Japan, which sails tomorrow, must be received today at the American Post Office, if they are to be handled through this office. The closing hours for these mails at the American Post Office are:

For registered mail ..... 6 p.m.
For ordinary mail ..... 9 p.m.

The Empress of Japan will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. The tender Alexandra with the mails and passengers will leave the Municipal Jetty at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and the tender returning from the ship with mails and incoming passengers is expected to arrive at the jetty about 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

List Of Flying Men Will Be Compiled By Local Aero Club

The Aero Club of Shanghai is preparing a list of pilots and men of all nationalities who have had experience in any department of aeronautics. The list is being compiled by Mr. L. M. Bocker, secretary of the Aero Club, and it is requested that pilots or ground men send their names to Mr. Bocker at 9 Hankow Road.

British Premier 'Chaired' By Sheffield Students

Lloyd George 'chaired' by students.
INTERNATIONAL

The "big little man" of Great Britain (Lloyd George) in a rather unconventional pose. During the Premier's visit to Sheffield University he was immediately "chaired" by the students and carried about the college grounds. The Premier is apparently enjoying the prank as much as the boys.

Gold Is Only Suitable Basis For Sound Currency System Declare Financial Analysts

Increase In Production Looked For In 1920 By London Times---War Emphasies Effort To Dodge Supply And Demand

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 23.—The Times annual financial review for 1919, says:

"As regards gold, last year will take precedence of any since 1813, for eventfulness. It, inter alia, confirmed the conclusion of the leading economists of the nineteenth century that gold, in spite of its limitations, provided the most suitable basis of a sound currency system. These conclusions triumphed in the restoration after five years of a free market in the sale of the current output. The permission granted to Australian producers in order to prove their contention that they were receiving less than market value resulted in their disposal of 210,000 ounces averaging 95s. 9d. per standard ounce, in the four months to July 1, this being mainly sold to Hongkong and Shanghai.

"The cause of the rise in the paper price of gold is shown to be the same as in the Napoleonic wars when it reached 110 shillings for standard ounce, namely the excessive issue of paper currency in relation to the supply of goods and gold.

"A tabulated statement shows that the value of the world output of gold last year was £75,000,000 of which the Transvaal produced £25,500,000, and the rest of the Empire £14,000,000 as compared respectively with £96,300,000, £38,600,000 and £20,100,000 in the year 1915. The world's drop percentum last year compared with 1915 was 22."

Allowing for labor difficulties and the effects of increased working costs, the review states, the experience of the gold industry during the war emphasised the danger of attempting to limit the operation of the law of supply and demand.

It is pointed out that producers, are wisely stimulating the largest possible output at present as the existing high price of gold will not be maintained and consequently that decreased production may be regarded as checked and an increase confidently anticipated in 1920, unless the unforeseen happens.

"India," the Review continues, "was an important factor in the gold market, during the second half of last year, owing to her favorable trade balance. The Indian Government recognised that it was cheaper to buy gold than silver in order to meet currency demands. It prohibited private importation of gold in spite of producers' protests and, on the basis of American exchange and the price of silver, was enabled to buy sovereigns at about 24 shillings and resell them in bazaars at a rate which worked out at 34 shillings."

Millerand In Shaky Position Belief In France

Power Of New Cabinet Expected To End Shortly, Asserts Wire From Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 22.—The debate in the Chamber today which lasted five hours was stormy and confused. M. Leon Daudet submitted a resolution condemning the appointment of M. Steeg as Minister of the Interior but the motion was rejected by 383 votes to 14.

M. Millerand rejected a number of orders of the day implying no confidence in the Government. Finally a vote of confidence was passed by 272 votes to 23, but there were three hundred abstentions.

As a result of the debate M. Millerand remains head of the Government but he will have to face fiery assaults on January 28 on the occasion of the debate on foreign policy.

The Government is not expected to remain in power long.

New Steamship Line Between Holland And Far East Planned

Dutch Will Operate Service Through Suez Canal Shortly

Plans are being formulated for the establishment of a steamship line between the Far East and Holland by way of the Suez Canal. The line is being promoted by the Holland-America line and the preliminary scheme is being formed by Mr. A. Gips, on of the directors of the company, who is now in Japan and will soon come to China.

According to Mr. Gips, the company has vessels with a tonnage of 225,000 tons. This will be increased to 370,000 tons in the near future. The service will be monthly at the beginning of the operation and its frequency will be increased as trade conditions improve.

BOLSHEVISTS TRAP CZECHS NEAR IRKUTSK; KOLCHAK SAFE

Three Thousand Prisoners Taken By Radicals In Armed Clash

'REDS' FAVORED

Lenient Attitude Towards New Regime Seen As Wisest Policy

GUARD ADMIRAL

Russian Railway Men Now Threatening A General Strike

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 28.—It is reported from Harbin that the Bolsheviks have taken Nikolsk, that several thousand Czechs have been surrounded by the Bolsheviks near Irkutsk where armed clashes are occurring daily and that Admiral Kolchak and the Russian gold bullion are still at Irkutsk.

According to Czech telegrams upwards of a hundred Czech troop trains are distributed over 800 versts of railway line west of Irkutsk and the adoption of any attitude but a sympathetic one towards the Bolsheviks would cause the passage of these trains to be blocked by the railwaymen who are all Bolshevik and who threaten a general strike.

This is thought to explain why Admiral Kolchak was handed over to the Bolsheviks, if he was, for otherwise, it is stated, the Czechs would have been allowed to freeze to death.

French Concerned Over Britain's Russian Policy

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 22.—The Russian situation has developed a fresh surprise.

The French press yesterday expressed concern at the statement that Great Britain was unable to provide her "troops for the plebiscite areas in view of commitment elsewhere."

It was officially announced in London yesterday evening that it had been found necessary to modify the arrangements to send eleven British battalions to East Prussia, Silesia and other plebiscite areas and that it had now been decided to send three battalions. One departs for Flensburg today and the two others will subsequently go to Danzig and Allenstein respectively.

A section of the press interprets the announcement as indicating the resumption of "the policy of military adventure," which was thought to have been abandoned last week when it was decided partially to raise the Russian blockade.

Churchill Against Troops For Russia

Official Statement Asserts Secretary Of War Did Not Advocate Move

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 23.—An official statement issued on behalf of the Prime Minister says that there is no truth in suggestions with reference to the recent conference in Paris that Mr. Winston Churchill (Secretary of State for War) or the General Staff advocated the despatch of British troops to the Caucasus or any part of Russia.

Iron Moulders In England End Strike

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 22.—The iron moulders' ballot, today resulted in 17,667 votes in favor of a resumption of work and 11,263 against.

Passengers Leave Sinking Powhatan

(Reuter's Service)

Halifax, N. S., January 23.—All the Powhatan's passenegers have been transferred without accident. They had suffered severely from the cold and rough seas. They have proceeded to New York.

Electricity Department Plans Extensions To Meet Tremendous Needs Of Future

(Continued from Page 1)

twelve months' experience, carrying us up to 1923.

Report of December 6, 1918.

	Plant Capacity in kilowatts	Estimated demand in kilowatts	Safe Load in K. W. with due allowance of spare plant
1919	85,000	29,000	27,000
1920	79,000	34,000	36,000
1921	65,000	39,000	42,000
1922	83,000	45,000	60,000
1923	83,000	53,000	60,000
1924	83,000	58,000	60,000
or	103,000		

Report of December 22, 1919.

	Plant Capacity in kilowatts	Estimated demand in kilowatts	Safe Load in K. W. with due allowance of spare plant
1919	38,000	29,000	27,000
1920	77,000	45,000	54,000
1921	106,000	64,000	78,000
1922	122,000	80,000	94,000

LOAD INCREASES THIS YEAR

The estimated load of 29,000 kilowatts for 1919 will not probably be quite reached, 28,000 kilowatts is the probable maximum but whereas in the original estimates 1920 allowed for a load of 34,000 kilowatts, it is practically certain that next year the maximum load will total 45,000 kilowatts, thus we are in 1920 placed in the position which we expected to be in 1922.

From the business point of view this rapid growth may be regarded as exceedingly encouraging, not only from the point of view of electricity supply, but as indicating the actual growth of Shanghai as an industrial center. The effect of this industrialism must re-act favorable upon the city generally.

There is little doubt that Shanghai can maintain its industrial greatness. Industries breed industries, and the channels of supply opened for one purpose are conveniently available for others. Besides this the reciprocal interaction of an industry and its sources of supply should not be overlooked. For example, to begin with, cotton supply bought the cotton mills, then the mills stimulated the supply and in turn the stimulated supply attracted more mills. The same effect should eventually be secured in relation to quality.

The mills demand better cotton. Better cotton will encourage finer spinning and finer spinning will demand more improvement in the cotton staple. This process is already at work in the silk industry and will doubtless spread to others dependent upon local agricultural produce.

EXPANSION NECESSARY

In my report of December last year the following passage occurred:

"It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the ultimate demands for electricity supply in Shanghai and its neighborhood cannot be foreseen. It may, however, be seen with a very reasonable degree of accuracy what has to be met within the next five years. My personal opinion, which is also shared by the executive technical staff of the department, is that these extensions which I have outlined do not by any means cover the ultimate possibilities of Shanghai's electrical requirements. Therefore, while these proposals might seem to embody very large extensions indeed, they should not be looked upon as approaching the ultimate capacity of the undertaking. They should on the other hand, indicate how very much greater will be the expansion in the not very distant future."

This passage, taken in conjunction with the actual position of affairs at the present time, shows very conclusively how difficult it is to forecast with any degree of accuracy the expansion of the undertaking and therefore the recommendations which I am making in this report now laid before the Committee, may again prove to be too conservative.

I think it may safely be said that they do not err on the side of undue optimism or that the rate of expansion over the next four years is estimated at figures beyond which the expansion is likely to take place.

Within the past 12 months the electrical development has been so great that I forecast the future demands upon the Electricity Department with a good deal of reserve. In recommending to the Committee schemes for meeting future demands, while it is a simple matter to draw up schemes which will provide an unlimited amount of electricity when required, yet from the engineering as well as the financial point of view such practice would be unsound and might be financially disastrous because the line must be drawn where it is profitable to have a certain amount of plant more than what is actually required at the moment, or having a super-abundance of spare plant lying idle.

HOLDS DOWN EXPENSE

It is in the endeavor to strike the line where development can be safely taken care of without an excessive capital expenditure that the present scheme is now submitted.

The following shows the proposals for meeting the anticipated loads of 1920, 1921 and 1922. In perusing these details the Committee's attention is recalled to my report of December 6, already referred to, wherein the whole of the Fearon Road steam generating plant of 5,000 kilowatts is to be removed in the year 1920 and the A. E. G. plant of 14,000 kilowatts at Riverside was scheduled to be removed in 1921.

In order to instal additional switchgear at Fearon Road, already provided for, it is absolutely necessary to remove 3,000 kilowatts out of the total 5,000 kilowatts next year, but in order to more safely meet the requirements of 1920 it is proposed to retain 2,000 kilowatts of steam driven generating plant at Fearon Road. This must be regarded as an expediency measure and not one which is preferred.

With regard to the A.E.G. plant at Riverside, this, as the Committee is aware, is not considered reliable and therefore cannot be taken as an 100 percent asset.

The two 2,000-kilowatt generators, however, were completely rewound during the present year and as far as can be judged these two machines may be considered fairly reliable for another two or three years.

As regards the two 5,000-kilowatt sets, the same views are held as were expressed 18 months ago, that they must not be considered as reliable. In my former scheme the 14,000-kilowatts of A.E.G. plant was scheduled to come out of Riverside in 1921 to be replaced by an 18,000-kilowatt turbine which was to have been in commission in 1922.

Circumstances have so shaped themselves that this program cannot with safety now be adhered to and, whilst the A.E.G. plant is not reliable, it is considered safer to keep it and make the most of it until two more 18,000-kilowatt machines are installed and in commission at the North end of the present turbine room.

POLICY OF EXTENSION

Last year's scheme as approved left us in 1922 with a generating plant capacity at Riverside of 83,000-kilowatts made up of:

3	18,000-K. W.	turbines
2	10,000 "	"
1	5,000 "	"
2	2,000 "	"

This was to meet an anticipated maximum load of 45,000-kilowatts, but, as already explained, this load of 45,000-kilowatts is expected next year or two years before the preconceived date.

The problem of meeting the load of 1920 can only be met by retaining the 2,000-kilowatts at Fearon Road and the A.E.G. plant at Riverside. With regard to this latter plant, it has been considered advisable to regard it as equal to only 10,000-kilowatts instead of its full rated value of 14,000; by rating it at this figure it takes more into account the factor of unreliability.

If the anticipated load in 1921 develops, it will be difficult to meet it unless a bold policy of extension is decided upon. We have for so long a time been running our plant without adequate spares, with consequent losses of efficiency that I feel sure the Committee will agree that such conditions of operation should not and cannot be allowed to continue, and in order to get over the difficulty the schedule for meeting the 1921 demands has been drawn up as shown below.

This schedule is drawn up on the presumption that we may be able to have two more 18,000-kilowatt machines in commission in the Autumn of 1921 but I regard this as a little doubtful in view of the time taken to build generators of this size and the experience usually encountered of manufacturers not living up to their contract deliveries.

If the worst comes to the worst and these machines are not in commission in 1921, the estimated load of 64,000 kilowatts could be met by the plant running at its full output without any spares except a small amount of 5,000 kilowatts which could be obtained from one of the House turbines.

WATCHING THE DEMAND

It will be seen, therefore, that unless two more 18,000 kilowatt machines are ordered very soon the position in 1921 will be as critical as it is this present year; a position which is neither fair to the public, both domestic and industrial, which is dependent on the undertaking for its electrical needs, nor to the undertaking itself.

It will be noted that in 1921 the whole of the A. E. G. plant should be removed and the space formerly occupied by it in the 1912 section of the turbine room be made ready for the accommodation of two 10,000 kilowatt machines, which it is proposed to instal in 1922.

The Committee may wonder why it is proposed to instal two 10,000-kilowatt turbines in the space formerly occupied by 14,000 kilowatts of A. E. G. plant instead of installing an 18,000-kilowatt set there, according to the program drawn up last year. The reason is this, that before we dare take out the A. E. G. plant it is absolutely necessary to have the third and fourth 18,000-kilowatt machines in commission. These two machines should be installed at the North end of the turbine room extension in which the first and second 18,000-kilowatt machines are now being erected.

There is and always will be a considerable amount of distribution in the Eastern District at 6,600 volts through the existing underground cables which are laid for distribution at that pressure, and although a 10,000-kilowatt unit is not so economical in steam consumption as a larger machine, after careful consideration the recommendation to instal two units of 10,000 kilowatts has been arrived at because it best meets the needs of the situation.

The 1912 boiler house contains eight boilers, all in excellent condition, and which there is no reason to doubt should be good for another ten to 15 years' service and unless generating plant is installed in the 1912 section of the turbine room these particular boilers would no longer be of practical use as they would be too far away from the larger turbines to economically supply them with steam.

Adverting to my report of December last year, it is there stated that with the installation of the second 18,000-kilowatt machine, the present limit of the power station site would be reached and that the time would then come to erect a second power house on the adjacent property acquired last year.

This view must in the light of circumstances now be modified for the simple reason that the demands for electricity have increased beyond all anticipations and have, assuming my estimates are correct, put us two years ahead of our former schedule.

DEMANDS OF SHANGHAI

If time were of less moment I should strongly urge the construction of an entirely new power house in which the boilers and turbines would be designed to operate at a much higher steam pressure, thereby gaining increased economy.

To design a new power house and to thoroughly study the conditions for coal handling, water supply for condensing purposes, other subjects intimately connected with power house design would occupy several months. Had the development marched along the lines anticipated only 12 months ago, ample time would have been given for the full consideration and design of the second power house, while the new plant already ordered for the No. 1 power house was being installed.

Circumstances, however, have changed all this, and if we are to meet the electrical demands of Shanghai the only safe method is to adopt the scheme outlined in this report.

Below is shown the estimated plant capacity and load for the year 1922, from which it will be seen that if these demands actually take place and there is little reason to see why they should not, then by the end of 1922 we should not have more than an adequate reserve of spare plant to meet our obligations.

Long before 1922 the construction of the No. 2 power house will have to be considered but the scheme outlined above gives time to meet the pressing demands of the next three years and to allow time to draw up the best design for the No. 2 power house, which I expect will have to be in commission towards the end of the year 1923.

At the present time a good deal of attention is being given in England to the operation of turbines at very much higher steam pressures than has been the usual practice and there is very little doubt that when the time comes to plan the No. 2 power house, much higher steam pressure than in the No. 1 power house will be adopted.

ENLARGE POWER HOUSE

If time permitted I should incline to recommend taking in hand the No. 2 power house at once and instal the new turbines operating at a higher pressure therein, but, as already hinted, considerable delay would take place if this alternative were adopted.

By enlarging our No. 1 power house to the extent suggested in this report the best solution will in my opinion, be found to meet what would appear to be the very pressing demands which have to be met.

In my report of last December, which the Committee adopted, four 80,000-lb. boilers were to be ordered this present year and four more were to be ordered in 1920. The first four have been ordered and it is now necessary to order the other four but inasmuch as we propose increasing the plant capacity beyond the limits of the last year's program two more boilers will be required, i.e., a total of ten boilers in the No. 3 boiler house instead of eight originally scheduled.

Tenders have already been received and hold good up till April next from both Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox and the Stirling Boiler Company and my recommendation is to order three more boilers from Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox and three more from the Stirling Boiler Company.

This arrangement will enable us to compare the relative merits of the two types of boiler side by side and under identical operating conditions. It is hoped that the experience gained by this selection will be of use when deciding upon the type of boiler to instal in the No. 2 power house.

With regard to the boiler house buildings, it is suggested that the first section to contain the first four boilers already on order should be constructed locally as it is most important that the building should be erected before the arrival of the boilers next year.

For that section of the boiler house to accommodate the other six boilers and also the extension of the turbine room to accommodate the third and fourth 18,000-kilowatt sets, I would suggest that tenders be called for these in London. At the same time competitive tenders might be asked for in Shanghai to see whether this would work out cheaper than getting fabricated steelwork from Europe or America.

In addition to the generation plant there is also the problem of distribution. To give the Committee an idea of how rapidly things are developing, I would instance the Tonquin Road substation which is now nearing completion.

SEEK ADDITIONAL LAND

This sub-station has been designed to contain switchgear equipment for handling about 24,000 kilowatts of load, i.e., for distributing this amount of energy in the immediate neighborhood. Judging by the industrial development in the Western District, it now appears that this sub-station will be too small and the conclusion has been reached that if it is possible to secure additional land this building should be doubled in size so that ultimately the equipment which it will contain will be sufficient to deal with 45,000 to 50,000 kilowatts.

In addition to the enlargement of this Tonquin Road Sub-station, it is planned to have a distributing switchhouse located between Tonquin Road and Jessfield, but nearer the latter place. This switchhouse will be designed primarily to provide large bulk supplies of electric power to various mills in the district, and it will also serve as a tie connection between Tonquin Road super-substation and another super-substation which will shortly be required beyond Jessfield.

In order to adequately meet the demands in the Western District additional trunk cables from Riverside will be required and in this scheme of extensions provision have been made for these cables in the estimates which appear at the end. A large quantity of switchgear and transformers will also be necessary, and additional buildings for swichhouse and super-substations. To detail at length the technical requirements to meet the Department's expansion would not, in a report of this nature, serve any useful purpose but the question has been most carefully considered and the estimates drawn up as closely as possible with a view more to giving a general outline of the extension scheme than to giving the technical detail.

FINANCING EXTENSION

While this report outlines the salient features of the extensions, it must be remembered that beyond the items detailed there will always be required from time to time additional underground and overhead cable, switchgear, transformers, meters, sub-station buildings and the numerous minor accessories associated with the supply of a public utility such as electricity, and provision must be made for them as they become necessary.

The estimated cost of the scheme outlined herein is Tls. 4,304,000 exchange being taken at 6s. 0d.

In addition to this, there are plant, cables, apparatus, etc., on order and local expenditure on foundations, buildings etc., amounting to approximately Tls. 2,039,000, already authorised. The total capital expenditure during 1920 is estimated at Tls. 4,006,000, of which Tls. 1, 967,333 is on the (1920) extension scheme forming the subject of this report.

Plant Capacity .106,000 K.W.
Spare 18,000 and
10,000 ..... 28,000 "
78,000 K.W.
Safe load ..... 78,000 K.W.
Estimated load . 64,000 "
14,000 K.W.

When the above plant is running the whole of the A.E.G. plant to be replaced by two 10,000 K.W. sets ready to be put on load June, 1922.

These sets must be ordered for delivery in Shanghai by January or February, 1922.

1922

Estimated load 80,000 K.W.

Plant	
G. E. C.	10,000
F. and C.	5,000
Parsons	10,000 (1920)
G. E. C.	18,000 (1920)
G. E. C.	18,000 (1920)
	18,000 (1921)
	18,000 (1921)
House Turbines .	5,000 (1921)‡
In place of 10,000 K.W. of A.E.G.	10,000 (1922)
	10,000 (1922)
	122,000 K.W.

‡(2 in station one on load).
Plant Capacity .122,000 K.W.
Spare 18,000 and
10,000 ..... 28,000 "
94,000 K.W.
Safe load ..... 94,000 K.W.
Estimated load . 80,000 K.W.
14,000 K.W.

1920.

Estimated maximum load.
1919 ..... 29,000 K.W.
1920 ..... 45,000 "
1921 ..... 64,000 "
1922 ..... 80,000 "
1923 ..... 100,000 "

Proposals for meeting 1920 load of 45,000 K.W.

Plant	Riverside.	
G.E.C.	10,000	
F. and C.	5,000	
Parsons	10,000	(1920)
G. E. C.	18,000	"
G. E. C.	18,000	"
Fearon Road ..	2,000	
A. E. G.	10,000	
Willans	4,000	
	77,000 K.W.	

Plant capacity . 77,000
Spare 18,000 and
5,000 ..... 23,000 "
54,000 K.W.
Safe load ..... 54,000 K.W.
Estimated load. 45,000 "
9,000 K.W.

Two 18,000 K.W. sets to be ordered early in 1920 and delivered in Shanghai in April or May, 1921, on load November 1, 1921.

Two 5,000 K.W. House Turbines to be ordered at same time with delivery as early as possible.

1921.

Proposals for meeting 1921 load of 64,000 K.W.

Plant	
G. E. C.	10,000
F. and C.	5,000
Parsons	10,000
G. E. C.	18,000
G. E. C.	18,000
To be ordered	18,000*
G. E. C.	18,000*
Willan	4,000
	101,000
House Turbine	5,000†
	106,000

*Arrive April or May 1921 on load November 1921.

†(2 in station, one on load) on load early as possible.

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Name (in full).....
Address .....

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5 Mow lot on Yu Yuen Road, near Jessfield Park.

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Roy Chapman Andrews Tells Of Yunnan Journey

Explorer Of American Museum Of Natural History To Head New Expedition By Airplane

It was given to an audience at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall yesterday to have the unusual experience of hearing the author of a recent remarkable book give a personal account of experiences, the unfolding of which in published form has attracted the interest of readers throughout the world. The speaker was Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Associate Curator of the American Museum of Natural History at New York and one of the most noted travelers and explorers of the present day.

His address holds a particular interest in this part of the world, for he told of the wonders that await the traveler in the remote corners of southwestern China in the province of Yunnan, and in the course of his talk were shown colored stereopticon pictures that were taken by the Asiatic Zoological Expedition of the American Museum of Natural history to Yunnan in 1916-17. Mr. Andrews headed this expedition which already has been made famous by the volume, "Camps and Trails in China," published last year by the explorer and his wife, Mrs. Yvette Borup Andrews, who accompanied the expedition as its photographer.

PLAN NEW VENTURE

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are now returning from a more recent trip of exploration that they made this year through Shensi and Mongolia and they are in Shanghai on their way home. They are to sail Friday on the Empress of Asia and they are going back to America only to prepare for another adventure into the little-known parts of Asia, an expedition far broader in scope and more ambitious than any heretofore made on this continent, for Mr. Andrews has announced that he expects to be engaged ten years in the undertaking and his purpose is to penetrate into the heart of Asia where no white travelers have gone before.

In opening his address yesterday he touched briefly upon this future plan and said that arrangements are being carried forward to provide airplanes for the new expedition. These, he said, are to be obtained through co-operation with the Chinese Government and the planes it is hoped to use are a number of the huge Handley-Page machines recently bought by Peking.

When these were received from England some weeks ago it was announced that they were capable of carrying fifty passengers. In mentioning this purpose to send a scientific expedition into the wilds through the air Mr. Andrews said yesterday that it would mean that stages of the long journey that would ordinarily occupy from 50 to 60 days of hardship through trackless wilds would be covered in the space of a few hours. He said he had not yet received definite promises that the planes would be provided, but he had every hope that this aid would be given.

MANY DISAPPOINTED

The facilities that were afforded at the Museum yesterday to hear the address were wholly inadequate. Besides members of the Royal Asiatic Society and guests, a large number of pupils of the American, McTyeire and other schools were present. Long before the hour announced for the address every seat in the small lecture hall was filled and when Mr. Andrews appeared the aisles and the area in the rear were packed and scores were turned away unable to gain entrance to the hall.

The real "why of expeditions into China" was explained by the speaker in opening his address. He said that in the heart of Asia was to be found the birthplace of the human race and that from these remote places through the centuries the animal life of the world had distributed itself to all the lands of the earth. It was to learn how the people of prehistoric times had lived and how they had migrated to other lands that scientific enterprises such as those of the American Museum of Natural History were undertaken.

Mr. Andrews traced the course of the journey through Yunnan from Yunnanfu westward through Chuhsuingfu to Talifu near the border of Bureau, then northward into the fastnesses of the northeastern corner of the province, a plateau occupied by the natives of Tibet.

Here the expedition covered a great circle through areas heretofore unexplored and turned back southward, going again through Talifu and leaving behind the winter cold of the heights to enter the tropic country of the Shan tribe. The travelers continued southward to the city of Meng-ting and then turning back northward passed through Chang-lung, Lung Ling-ting and Ho Mu-shu before proceeding through Burma and across India.

Mr. Andrews said that wartime conditions encountered rendered the task of shipping out the thousands of specimens obtained more difficult than had been the labor and effort of gathering them. All had arrived intact in New York at length, however, he said.

DESCRIBES PEOPLE

In taking his hearers over the long journey Mr. Andrews told of the people of the country and their manners and customs. Many who were met with had never before laid eyes on a white man. Many of the primitive aboriginal tribes of China, pressed back through the centuries by the Chinese, have found a refuge in Yunnan and the speaker told of the lives of these people, illustrating what he said with the pictures that were thrown on the screen. These included the Moses, Lolos, Lisos and the Shans, besides the Tibetans whose extreme reluctance to face the camera had been overcome.

A detail that received comment from the speaker was the fact that carts or other conveyances are unknown on the century-old highways of Yunnan, which he said are almost impossible. Travel in Yunnan he went on, was by horseback, in chairs or on foot. An adventure with bandits was another thing told about and he described the awe inspiring scenery of the Yangtsze gorge, showing wonderful pictures of the river at this point, 3,000 miles above Shanghai.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Yu Kyung-san and Yu Ah-zien are brothers. One of them is 74 years old and the other is a springer of 64 summers and the same number of winters.

They were shocked, surprised, hurt and in various ways dismayed recently when they were haled before the Mixed Court on the grave, but common, charge of violation of the eternal rest of the dear departed.

It is hardly a thing to smile about. But, with due respect, there were some things that even got a wrinkle in the courtly countenances before the testimony was finished. Looking at the case not from the standpoint of the aftermath of a funeral, the latest of which must have taken place, according to the testimony, a hundred or more years ago, there was a grin concealed in the record.

The Yu brothers were accused of a serious offense. They had been labeled as disturbing the bones of the ancestors of Wong Tse-hai, who said the tomb was that of his grandfather's father-in-law. Furthermore, he charged, the festive brothers had carted off a tablet that marked the last earthly couch of his relative by marriage.

The older Yu, only 74 years young, told the court he wasn't sure about the name of the ancestor he thought was in the grave mound. It was his great-great-great grandfather, he thought.

His younger brother, a later arrival by ten years on this mundane sphere, had a memory of one more generation. He said it was the mausoleum of his great-great-great-great grandfather.

Anyway, Mr. Zia came on the witness stand and said "the tablet was right in front of my back door," which convinced the court that "having been behind before" he was first at last" and so judgment was reserved until Tuesday.

Ibsen's 'Ghosts' At The Victoria

"Ghosts" (Ibsen) will be presented at the Victoria Theater this evening by Mr. M. A. Smolensky and his company of Russian actors.

The play will be in three acts and promises to be particularly interesting with Miss N. Terskaya and Mr. M. Smolensky taking the leading parts.

Many Changes Made In Municipal Staff

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are announced in the Municipal Gazette today:

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to the following:

Sub-Inspector M. Gibson from February 10.

Inspector G. M. Merrison from February 15.

Sergeant J. Anderson from February 15.

Warder No. 29, Frazl Khan, is discharged, invalided, from January 20.

The following are promoted to be Sergeants from January 15:

J. F. Gabbutt.
C. Schooler.
A. M. Cameron.

Constable T. C. Coyne is permitted to terminate his service on January 29.

Educational Department.—Miss M. Firth is appointed assistant mistress in the Public School for Girls under agreement from January 16.

Miss E. M. Adlam is appointed assistant mistress in the Public School for Chinese, under agreement from January 16.

The appointment of Miss A. H. Ware, assistant mistress in the Public School for Girls, is confirmed under an agreement from March 1, terminable at three months' notice.

Mr. H. Standing is appointed assistant master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys under agreement from January 16.

Mr. F. C. Millington, assistant master in the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, returned from war service, resumed duty on January 16.

Finance Department.—Major J. T. Ford, O.B.E., assistant treasurer, returned from war service, resumed duty on January 16.

Mr. S. H. Ross is appointed assistant under agreement from January 16.

Secretariat.—Long leave is granted to Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne, assistant, from April 26.

Revenue Office.—Long leave is granted to collector A. Dahl from May 1.

Unattached.—The council learned with deep regret of the death on January 18 of Mr. G. Lanning.

Allies Discuss Swiss Entry Into League Of Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

enthusiastic reception yesterday morning.

Marshal Foch and the local authorities proceeded to Cape Gris Nez where the foundation stone was laid of the monument which is to be erected to the members of the Allied patrols who fell in the war.

The British authorities at Calais afterwards entertained Marshal Foch to luncheon.

French Name Delegates To Peace Conference

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 22.—The following five French delegates to the peace conference have been appointed. M. Millerand, M. Marsal, Minister of Finance, M. Isaac, Minister of Commerce, and M. Paleologue and M. Jules Cambon representing the Foreign Office.

Germans Evade Treaty Terms As To Ships

Wilhelmshaven, January 23.—The Interallied Commission has discovered the Germans evading the treaty conditions according to which ships over one thousand tons shall be handed over to the Allies. The Germans are now building ships of 995 tons. The conferences between the British and German naval representatives were characterised by the stiffest formality, but every consideration was shown for the Germans' feelings.

Allies Find German Warships In Ruins

(Reuter's Service)

Wilhelmshaven, Jan. 22.—The Inter-Allied Naval Mission to inspect German ports and the manner in which the Germans have carried out the naval terms of the Peace Treaty arrived here on board H.M.S. Malaya. They exhaustively inspected the yards and also Heligoland. Admiral Sir Edward Charlton, head of the Mission, firmly pointed out that the treaty must be carried out literally. Eight battleships were found in a deplorable condition. The Commission were everywhere respectfully received. They proceed to Kiel and ultimately to Berlin. The crews of the inspected warships sang patriotic songs but there was no disagreeable incident.

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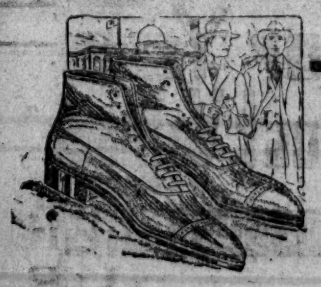
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DAILY RECEPTIONS KEEP WANG BUSY

Lengthy Program Of Fetes Arranged For China's Peace Delegate

Twelve local Chinese organisations will join in a dinner party to be given in honor of Dr. C. T. Wang, China's peace delegate, tonight at 6:30 o'clock at the Yi Ping Shang Hotel. At noon today, Dr. Wang will be the guest of the Rotary Club at the Cafe Parisien. At 4 o'clock he will speak before the Students' Union at Nanyang College.

Tomorrow at tiffin, Dr. Wang will speak before the general meeting of the American University Club at the Carlton. At 2 o'clock he will address the National Union of Associated Bodies at the Modern Theater, Nantao, and at 7 o'clock he will be guest of the Chapei Public School at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Wang will address the Canton Christians' Union Church on North Szechuen Road Extension.

On Monday afternoon, four Chinese organisations, the Returned Chinese Labor Association, the National Peace Association, the National Citizens' Peace Society and the China Labor Union will be hosts of Dr. Wang at a reception to be held at the Yi Ping Shang Hotel at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The organisations which are hosts at tonight's dinner include the International Reform Bureau, the Chinese Tract Society, the Nantao Christians' Institute, the Chapei Benevolent, Society, the Shanghai Athletic Association, the Citizens' Peace Appeal Society, the Local Government Association, the Society for the Remembrance of National Disgrace, the Citizens' Association, the Constitutional, Foreign Relations and Law Association, the Girls' Patriotic Industrial School and the Chinese Society for Political Science.

Over a hundred guest have been invited to tonight's dinner, including members of the Consular Body, prominent foreign and Chinese merchants, missionaries, educators and local Chinese officials.

Concert Tonight By British Sailors

A concert will be given by officers and men of the British Gunboat Scarab under the direction of Mr. A. V. English, E. R. A., tonight at 8.30 at the Hanbury Institute. The entertainment will be open to the public and no admission will be charged. Refreshments will be served by the ladies of the St. Andrew's Church.

The cast of The Gay Scarabians will be as follows:

CAST.

Humorist, Lieut. Woodroffe R. N.
Baritone, Surg. Harvey R. N.
Droll Comedian, Mr. Dean A. B.
Vocalist, Mr. Hubbard S. B. S.
Light Comedian, Mr. E. G. Deal A.B.
Monologuist, Mr. Smage, Tel.
Comedian, Mr. Carson, Sto.
Comic Basso, Mr. Jefferies A. B.
At the Piano, Mr. A. V. English E. R. A.

SPASM I

1 Opening Chorus .....Troupe
2 Comic Song, "Pudden" ..Carson
3 Coon Song, "Down Honolulu Way" .....Deal
4 Monologue, "Dismal Jemmy" .....Smage
5 Comic Duo, "The Silver King" .....Carson and Dean
6 Song, "Selected" .....Surg. Harvey R. N
7 Rubbish and Songs at Piano ..A. V. English E. R. A.
8 Comic Duet, "We're all going ashore tonight "Jefferies and Dean
9 Concerted Item, "The Villian still pursued her" .....Troupe

Stand easy for 10 minutes—don't fall down—The Orchestra under direction of Mr. A. D. Smart will play during interval.

SPASM II

1 Song, "Any girl from anywhere" .....Lt. Woodroffe, Carson, Dean and A. V. English
2 Song, "Selected" Surg. Harvey, R. N.
3 Comic Song, "Sailors don't care" .....Jefferies
4 Trio, "Pulling your leg" .....Lt. Woodroffe, Carson, Deal
5 Comic Song, "The old dun Cow" .....Dean
6 Song, "Don't you remember." .....Hubbard
7 Lighting Farce, "A Scene inside a Picture Palace" CHARACTERS.

Attendant .....Hubbard
Sam .....Lt. Woodroffe
Sam's Girl .....Deal
Jimmy .....Carson
His Father .....Dean
His Mother .....A. V. English

8 Finale "Any Complaints?" .....Troupe

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

Public School Girls Get Prizes Tomorrow

Distribution To Take Place At Exercises To Be Held At Olympic Theater

Prizes are to be distributed from the Shanghai Municipal Council to pupils of the Public School for Girls at exercises that will be held at the Olympic theater tomorrow, beginning at 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

Singing of "The Campbells are Comin'" by the school will open the program and the song will be followed by an address by Dr. R. S. Ivy, chairman of the Foreign Educational Committee of the council. "Songs of the Reapers" will be given by the Western Branch and this will be followed by an address by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. E. C. Pearce. The school will then sing Abt's "Gipsies We" after which the prizes will be distributed by Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

SPECTACULAR FIRE PARTLY DESTROYS CHAPEI FILATURE

A spectacular fire partially destroyed the San Yah Silk Filature, Chapei, early yesterday morning. Prompt assistance rendered by the Sinza and Central divisions of the Settlement Brigade saved the Tuck Sz Fook Silk Filature as well as the property on the Settlement side of the Soochow Creek, which was endangered by flying debris.

Two lines of hose were taken across the creek at Tatung Road by the Sinza division. It was two hours before the blaze was under control. Owing to the low lying clouds, it looked from a distance that the whole of Chapei was for a time on flames.

Paris Press Union Headed By Pichon

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 27.—M. Stephen Pichon, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chairman of the Paris Press Union.

JAPANESE HONORED

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 27.—The Aero-Club of France is giving a reception tomorrow in honor of General Nagaoka, Vice-President of the Aviation Society of Japan.

ASQUITH FOR PAISLEY

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 22.—Mr. Asquith has decided to stand for Paisley. The Unionists have adopted Mr. James MacKean as Coalition candidate, meanwhile the Labor extremists threaten to run a second Labor candidate.

The Denniston Players

For a real show put on by a real company in a realistic way see "The Acquittal" presented by the Denniston Players! It's a mystery play in which one finds mystery in everything except the manner in which the company presents it.

Knowing the Denniston Players as Shanghai has come to know them, there can be found no mystery in ability. If there is any fault to be found it is in the interminable waits between acts. Out of generosity we ascribe this to some unseen but sorely-felt management not actively or directly concerned with the company. Approving the policy of giving one a chance for refreshment between acts, there is no reason why this opportunity should be so stretched as to make everyone in the house feel uncomfortable. The ladies go to a show for amusement; God bless them, that's why they accompany us: why, then, should the theater management overlook their existence? Heaven knows, if it weren't for them we wouldn't give a gol-darn for any show for we should find other amusement.

In "The Acquittal" Miss Warda Howard comes into her own. In an emotional role of some repression she scintillates. Her portrayal of the murderer's wife indicates more than anything else that she is temperamentally suited more to drama than comedy. Her characterisation of the nerve-wrecked wife is one of the best things she has enacted.

Second to her—and second only to her—is Mr. Vaughan Morgan as the reporter-detective. In mentioning his work one cannot overlook the fact that the play smacks of the impossible—or rather, sounds a good deal like a tale from Popular's—but at least its plot is plausible, which is more than can be said of some of the stories in that magazine. Mr. William Augustin as the doctor is convincing. His role is a small one but the manner in which he gets away with it leads to the conclusion that were it built up he would show the ability we are confident he possesses. Mr. Reginald Wykeham as the legal friend of the people in trouble also convinces, and Miss Preston is good as the intriguing friend.

Mr. W. D. Howard, playing Kenneth Winthrop, is a bit too stagey. His characterisation impresses but is overdrawn. He is capable of big things but gives the impression that he is overawed by some of the roles he undertakes.

With this slight review, meant in all good part, the suggestion is made that no one overlook the chance to see "The Acquittal." It is one of the best things the Dennistons have done. It enthralls and grips. You won't have a restful moment until the show is over. That's why we like it.

"SUBBING FOR DOMINO."

Masons Will Have Big Home In London

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 24.—The Duke of Connaught has appealed for £1,000,000 for the erection of a central masonic building in London.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

News Brevities

Fees for the Thomas Hanbury School for boys have been revised, according to today's Municipal Gazette. Boarders will pay $30 and day scholars will be charged $9 per month.

* * *

Beautiful Chinese calendars are being distributed by the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., to their friends and customers. Two copies have been received by the office of THE CHINA PRESS.

* * *

The first graduation exercise of the Concord Hospital, 167-9, Avenue Joffre, will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * *

The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening.

* * *

The Marine Engineers' Institute will hold a dance at the Masonic Hall tomorrow night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

The Cercle Sportif Francais will stage "Peau Neuve" at the Club theater Saturday night at 9:15 o'clock.

* * *

The annual mid-winter exercises of Shanghai College will be held Saturday. There will be a cadet corps exhibition at 2 p.m. Dr. John Lee, of the Lecture Bureau of the Y.M.C.A., will speak at 3 p.m. All friends are cordially invited.

* * *

The management of The Astor House Hotel announces that dinner dances will be held in the dining room every Saturday night commencing at 8:30. The booking so far has been heavy. The first dance will be given this Saturday. For tables please phone North 908 or North 200.

* * *

Declaring that an infringment of label was a matter better suited to the civil courts than to the criminal division, British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui ruled yesterday that the action of the British-American Tobacco Company against Sz Ping-sau be dismissed. Mr. Kennett appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Linebarger for the defense. It was charged that the defendant had imitated cigarettes made by the complaining witness and that credit of the latter had thereby been injured.

* * *

Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the delegates of the Chinese Government to the Peace Conference at Versailles, who is visiting in Shanghai, will be the guest of the American University Club at a general tiffin meeting to be held Friday.

* * *

A letter from M. R. Reau, Consul-General for France, informs the Municipal Council that he has assumed charge of the French Consulate-General in the place of M. Dufaure de la Prade, Vice-Consul for France, with effect from January 22.

* * *

Representatives of Great Britain, Denmark and Belgium will constitute the Court of Consuls for 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, it is announced today in the Municipal Gazette.

* * *

The Consuls-General for Italy, Japan and the United States of America have been chosen as representatives on the Board of Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year. The announcement is made in the Municipal Gazette.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

The messages received by Mr. Lu Chung-hsiang are mostly complaints on the diplomatic situation. In view of the difficulties, Mr. Lu proposes to resign. However, this has not yet been publicly announced.

The manifesto of Mr. Lu is being drafted. It will contain a full recount of the peace conference at Versailles and the cause of China's defeat.

An Urga telegram states that General Hsu Shu-cheng has returned there from Kiachtar and will return to Peking early this month. General En Hua left Urga for the Capital on Sunday.

The proposal to eliminate the Likin system and to increase the customs rates is endorsed by both the British Minister and the Customs Inspector-General. They will attend a conference with the Government representatives and delegates of the Ministry of Finance today to formulate the plans.

General Wang Chi-lung has arrived in Peking to state that the condition of Tuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui is greatly improved.

In view of the dispute over the enactment of the Constitution in Canton, the old Parliamentarians in Peking are advocating the suspension of the enactment until after the conclusion of internal peace.

MARINE CHANGES OF WEEK

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. P. Dudriks appointed second officer of the Kungping; from short leave, Mr. E. Strandell, to chief officer of the Kianghsin.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Acting master of the Wingsang, Mr. T. S. King, to supernumerary chief officer of the Tungwo; chief engineer of the Waishing, Mr. G. D. Grant, to the Kutwo; chief engineer of the Kutwo, Mr. A. Buntani, granted home leave.

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE

Mr. C. G. S. Mackie has accepted the Municipal Council's invitation to serve on the Electricity Committee in the place of Mr. P. Peebles, resigned, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette today.

Motor Truck Service

for transportation of any cargo, anywhere, at any time, in any weather.
FROM ship to godown, godown to ship or rail, or anywhere you please. Also in Chinese Territory where there are roads.
COST is below that of handcart or wheelbarrow.
CLOSED and open trucks, as desired can be furnished.
SAFE transit is guaranteed.
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DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

Commercial Transportation Co.
692 Tiendong Road Tel. North 2379
26722

HEADACHE FOR DAYS

A Sign of Distressed Nerves.

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery than nervous, neuralgic, or sick headaches. Only those who have endured suffering for days at a stretch realise the agony of the victims. Light and noise increase the pain; food is unthought of, for it only adds to the distress. When the attack is on there is little to be done until it passes away. This may mean hours, or it may mean days.

Nearly every victim of headache suffers from thin blood, also weak nerves, the latter being the result of the former. The most successful treatment therefore, for headaches is a remedy that will rebuild the blood so that it can nourish the starved nerves.

This process of strengthening thin blood and weak nerves is being accomplished on all sides by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills contain the elements that make new blood; and as the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, Dr. Williams' pink pills have been found invaluable in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, after-effects of influenza, neuralgia and neurasthenia or nervous breakdown.

If you are not fit Dr. Williams' pink pills will help you to health. Get a supply now from any dealer, or direct and post free, one bottle [illegible] (six for $8) from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seochuen Road, Shanghai.

"Nerves and Their Needs" is a little book that will help you to avoid nerve troubles. Send a postcard for a free copy of it to the above address.

W. ASSOMULL & CO.

JUST received, a shipment of
Indian Carpets
and
Cashmere Embroidered Rugs
in assorted sizes and beautiful designs.

High exchange gives us the opportunity to sell them at extremely low prices.

W. ASSOMULL & CO.
Indian Silk Store
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27567

Get a one pound tin of
LOWNEYS
BONBONS
CREST
DELECTO or
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
PRICE $1.50 per tin
American Drug Company
42 NANKING ROAD.
Shanghai Phone: C. 81.

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In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is no smoke, no soot, no gases are given off.

No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking.

Electric Cookers may be hired from:

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 283.

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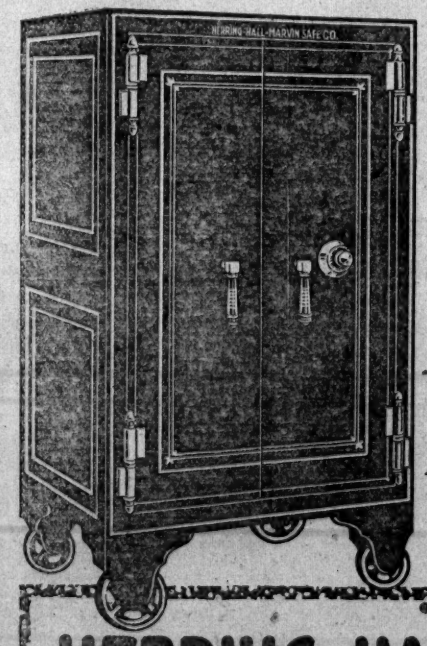
A Favorite wherever Cigarettes are Smoked.

Guaranteed Manufactured in England.

Made in — Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.



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Key Lock or Combination

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Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Harbin

U.S. TO SPREAD FAME OF CHINA AS SHIPBUILDER

American Shipping Head In Far East Promises To Promote Work Here

China's fame as a shipbuilding nation is to be carried over the Seven Seas. This was the message brought to Shanghai last night when a dinner was given for Mr. J. A. McGregor, head of the United States Shipping Board in the Far East, at the Chinese Naval Club by a number of high officials of the national government and business men in the Settlement.

Mr. McGregor, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. M. E. Merriman, came to Shanghai to make personal inspection of the four 10,000 ton ships being built for America by the the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering company. He was highly pleased with the ships, which were inspected a few months ago by his son-in-law, Mr. J. E. Luckenbach, who is his first assistant and who through his prominence in eastern shipping circles in the United States has won a position from which he is quoted as an authority.

GUESTS AT BANQUET

Among the guests at the banquet were Mr. McCregor, Admiral K. U. Lew, Admiral K. W. Kwong, directors of the Kiangnan shipyards, Admiral H. K. Tu, Admiral K. K. Lang, Admiral Ho, Captain K. T. Vu, Mr. F. F. Doremus, Lieutenant Hy Su, Lieutenant K. T. Yu, Mr. K. C. Wong, Mr. D. W. Murphy, Mr C. K. Shin, Mr. John Douglas, Mr J. B. Powell, Mr. R. B. Mauchan, Mr. L. F. Shen, Mr. Yang Tcheng, Mr. R. Henery, Mr. M. E. Merriman Lieutenant H. Y. Liang, Mr. Fu Siao-cu, Mr. Robertson, Capt. W. I Elster, Mr. O. Steen, Mr. C. H. Stober, Mr. A. C. Mauchan, Mr. C. E. Hogue, Mr. H. K. Kwong, secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company, and Mr. Everett S. Devian.

In a brief, pithy speech, Mr. McGregor told the people of the Far East what is expected of the Orient in a shipbuilding way and what America is prepared to do to aid in developing the art of maritime construction in China. He told of the unpreparedness of the American merchant marine at the time of the entry of the United States into the world war and deplored the fact that lack of cargo boats was a great obstacle to the nation.

CHINA TO RESCUE

"Our shipyards at home were called upon to increase their facilities and many new ones were brought into being," he pointed out, "but it was necessary to turn to other sources. Four ships were placed for building here and an option for four more was taken. We must ever feel grateful to the Chinese government generally and to the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering company in particular for their prompt response to our call for aid in a time of need.

"I want you who are here tonight to realise that the people of the United States will never forget the assistance and co-operation that have been given us by China."

Closer commercial co-operation between the United States and China is one result forecasted by Mr. McGregor as a result of the shipbuilding program here. He also mentioned that he expected the new ships, two of which are to be launched shortly or as soon as necessary materials for completion may be obtained, to be notable additions to the American merchant marine.

It is the intention to make the ships distinctively Chinese as is shown by their names, the Mandarin, Celestial, Oriental and Cathay. Every effort will be made the shipping board official said, to emphasise in every port the fact that the vessels are Chinese built.

Jewish Company At Apollo

To the comparatively small house that greeted the operetta in three parts produced last night by the Jewish Operette-Dramatic Company at the Apollo Theater the production was found to be full of merit of a high order and was wholly enjoyed. The title of the piece was "A Mench zol min Zain!," (One should be a Man), and it was presented by a cast of eight in the Hebrew tongue in a manner wholly acceptable. The story unfolded was of Isrool Grodner, a wealthy 'Hoosid,' or religious man, and the matrimonial complications into which his family is thrust by love affairs of his son and daughter.

The course of the plot carries the story to America and this affords opportunity to introduce one of the many musical features. This was the dancing of the tango by Mr. Lebedev and Mrs. Boudkin which was encored. The singing of Mr. Lebedev and Mrs. Boudkin, won much applause and in particular a duet by Mr. Boudkin and Mrs. Arco was much appreciated. Besides those mentioned, the others in the cast were Mrs. Lebedev and Messrs. Kaplan, Elissaroff and Mr. Arco.

J. F.

Ex-Screen Star Sues Parents For $32,000 Savings

Mrs. Frank A. Baker INTERNATIONAL

Mrs. Frank A. Brady, formerly Miss Muriel Ostriche, movie star, is suing her parents for $32,000, which sum, she says, represented her savings of two years in motion pictures. Mrs. Brady, appearing in the Supreme Court, New York, declared that she gave the money to her father and mother to take care of. Mrs. Brady is 23 years old. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Ostriche, who declare that she was not legally "emancipated" when she gave them the money. There is a law which gives parents the right to a minor child's earnings. Since her marriage Mrs. Brady has not appeared on the screen.

GIRL TELLS TALE OF TORTURE HERE

Child From Country Charges She Was Made Slave In Settlement

A story of slavery and torture with a 17-year-old girl as the victim of a tale that might form the basis for a melodrama, was told in the Mixed Court yesterday when Hwo Nyok-sien appeared as the complaining witness against Wong Au-sz, proprietress of what is alleged to be an improper establishment in Shanghai.

The girl asserted that she was sold into slavery from her home in the country. She was compelled to lead a life for which she had no liking and becoming ill, she charged, was tortured by her captors.

Chained to a stool and handcuffed the child was not allowed to sleep for several days and finally had the lighted end of a cigarette applied to her face with the result that she was severely burned. The torture, she said, was inflicted by the landlady.

After hearing the preliminary evidence in the case the court ruled that because of the importance of the case a remand for one week would be ordered for special hearing.

BILLIARD FINAL IS ON TONIGHT

Match For Championship Will Be Played By Messrs. Porter And E. D. Bush

The final match for the billiard championship of Shanghai between Messrs. C. W. Porter and E. D. Bush will be played at the Masonic Hall this afternoon and tonight, the afternoon session starting at 5:30 o'clock and the evening session at 9:30 o'clock. Each session will be of 500 points.

Admission tickets are on sale and part of the proceeds will be turned over to charity. Reserved seats are five dollars and seats in the unreserved section are three dollars. Fifty-five percent of the sweep to be run in connection with the match will go to the Shantung Road Hospital.

The Committee of the Billiards Association has announced that many ladies have booked seats for the match.

JULIAN ELTINGE COMING

Julian Eltinge, a well known feminine impersonator who has been playing before crowded houses in Japanese cities, is expected to arrive here on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela a week from tomorrow. He will open his season at the Olympic Theater on Saturday, February 7. He is accompained by a fine vaudeville company which is described by the Japan Advertiser as the best that ever visited Japan.

Rotary Club To Hear Peace Envoy Today

Dr. C. T. Wang And Roy Chapman Andrews Speakers This Noon

Siberia was the principal theme last Thursday at the weekly tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club of Shanghai; today the principal guests are to be Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese peace delegate, who has just arrived from France, and Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the third Asiatic Expedition of the Smithsonian Institution. The tiffin will be at the Cafe Parisien.

Dr. Wang, who with his colleagues took such a fearless stand at the peace conference and is in consequence a hero among his countrymen, will take his hearers behind the scenes at Versailles, and instruct them in much of the hitherto unwritten history of that fateful conference.

Mr. Andrews, who besides being a scientist and traveler is the well-known author of "Whale Hunting with Gun and Camera," "Camps and Trails in China," etc., will delight Rotarians with an account of his adventures in Mongolia.

Mails From S.S. China Again Fail To Arrive

No assurance could be given late last night that the American mails that were delayed by the stranding of the China Mail liner at Nagasaki would be received today. A second contingent of passengers from the China arrived yesterday on the Yawata Maru from Nagasaki but this boat did not carry mails. The Yamashiro Maru, which was expected yesterday from Nagasaki failed to arrive and it was stated at the office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha late last night that it would not arrive until early in the morning. It was not known whether the Yamashiro Maru has aboard the delayed mail.

Kansans Will Meet In Shanghai Tonight

Organisation of a Kansas Club in Shanghai will be discussed at a meeting to be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. W. A. Main, 5 Darroch Road. All Kansans residing in Shanghai have been asked to register with Mr. Main.

Australasian Unity Is Urged By Birdwood

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Jan. 23.—The Federal Government last night entertained General Sir William Birdwood and other Australian generals to dinner. General Birdwood responding to a toast said that their first duty was to maintain well trained citizen forces for defense, not defiance. New Zealand and Australia, he added, should work as one nation.

Country Club Has Night Of Comedy

BY DOMINO

There was a delightful evening at The Country Club last night when two one act comedies and a vaudeville entertainment were presented to a big audience.

"Op O' Me Thumb" was the first item, and so well had Mrs. Chris Wingrove rehearsed her cast, that the little play went through without a hitch, spurred on by vigorous applause.

Mrs. Worcester in the name part was perfect. She raised the smile and followed it with the tear just when required. She certainly impressed upon the audience the fact, which they have often acknowledged, that she is a wonderfully talented little lady. She was splendidly supported by Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Belloin, Mr. Allison and Miss Ballingall. In the absence through illness of Mr. Kendall, Mr. Graham-Barrow took the part of "Horace Greensmith."

Sutro's "A Marriage Has Been Arranged" is a cleverly written little play and the author's ideas were finely brought out by Mrs. Worcester and Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes. Mrs. Worcester in this play had to portray the society damsel, in direct contrast to her part in "Op O' Me Thumb." It shows her extraordinary versatility that she was equally convincing in both. Mr. Edwardes has done nothing better than his "Mr. Harrison Crookstead." He was quite at home in the part.

"The Cheribloose" presented a novel and entertaining musical medley, introducing Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Isenman, Miss Ballingall, Mr. Donne, Mr. Reader Harris and Mr. John Cannon. Every item was charming.

All the acts were splendidly mounted and for this happy state of affairs Mr. Peyton Griffin was responsible. It is to be hoped that so fine an entertainment will be repeated.

BAND CONCERT SUNDAY

At the eleventh concert of the Municipal Band Sunday afternoon, works of French composers will be played. The following program will start at five o'clock:

1.—"Phaston" Poem Symphonic Saint-Saens
2.—(a) "Romeo and Juliette" Scene d' Amour
(b) "Damnation de Faust" Ballet des Sylphes
(c) "Le Carneval Romain" H. Berlioz
3.—(a) "Serenade"
(b) "A Mules" from the Suite "Impression d' Italie" G. Charpentier
4.—(a) "Prelude"
(b) "Serenade"
(c) "Fe te foraine" Ed. Lalo

Maestro M. Paci, Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Leave is granted to Major H. W. Pilcher from February 1 to November 30, according to today's Municipal Gazette.

Basketball

The Y.M.C.A. "A" team last night defeated the Shanghai Baptist "B" five in basketball at the former's gymnasium by a score of 34 to 18. Rawling Yee and M. C. Lu starred for the winners, while Fan led the visitors in scoring.

The line-up was as follows:

Y.M.C.A.		Baptist College "B"
Tamchang	lf	Dzao
Seymour Wco	rf	Fan
M. C. Lu	c	Su
Rawling Gee	lg	Djou
P. L. Koo	rg	Djaog

On Making Sure

There is nothing like making sure where one's health is concerned. Good health is the best guarantee that Life shall be a success. Now it is well-known that digestive disorders are the cause of more cases of ill-health than any other class of ailment. The digestive system is so extensive, so complex and so hard-worked, that its liability to derangement is not astonishing. Happily, however, many digestive ailments can be easily remedied. Happily, too, many digestions need never go wrong. You can make reasonably sure that your digestion will not fail you, even under trying conditions, if you get into the excellent way of taking Beecham's Pills. This "Wonderful Medicine"—as it has been called—does really work wonders with the digestive system. Beecham's Pills impart tone to the stomach, regulate the action of the liver and kidneys and gently stimulate the bowels into healthy activity. Get into the habit of making sure. Have recourse to Beecham's Pills at the first sign of digestive trouble. Make sure of your health by taking

Beecham's Pills.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc
In boxes, labelled 1/1½ & 2/9.

"Who are the agents?"

This familiar query will be answered by this

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Barroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Harrell Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese S.K.F. Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Denniston's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. P. Dutton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ltd.
American Book Company, New York
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
Macmillan & Co., London
The Macmillan Company, New York
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company

BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
Internat'l, Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Nenhan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golofina Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Walden & Co.
Melachrinos: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation

CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES; LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Ronco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Dayer
Soon Brothers Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Morian, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
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News and Views in the World of Books

Kipling And George Moore

By HUGH WALPOLE
(*New York Sun*)

After the Olympians!—well, the descent is neither so distant nor so steep as one might suppose, indeed there are many who would not consider it a descent at all from Hardy to Kipling, and there is at any rate M. Moore, who would not consider it a descent from Conrad to Moore.

These two men, George and Rudyard Kipling, in this year of Our Lord stand beautiful and solitary upon their own ground.

The school that Kipling founded has, with the exception of certain noisy magazine writers and the real and remarkable talent of Mr. Percival Gibbon, passed away. Moore never founded a school at all. No one, so far as I know, has ever tried to write like George Moore. Even Max Beerbohm found him very difficult to parody. His own parodist, his own caricaturist, his own trumpet blower, his own critic, his own apologist, his own Old Master and his own New School, George Moore has needed no imitators.

The loneliness of Kipling is a remarkable and rather tragic thing. How many times during the last ever so many years have we seen articles and books and essays bewailing the fall of the house of Kipling. And why should we bewail? What does it matter at what period that full high tide of creation flows? No artist is at his highest mark for long. Hardy in producing six superb books of the first class has produced about three more than any other novelist in the world save Balzac and Turgenieff. Kipling's period was early; was packed close with genius. The work was done, the world was magnificently the richer. Why complain because he has not done the things that he never could do?

He was never a novelist. "The Light That Failed" is surely his worst book, sentimental, verbose, unconvincing, so unconvincing indeed that he could change the end of it for an editor's whim. "Kim," a magnificent thing, is not a novel but rather a little gallery of pictures hanging on a wall of beautiful color and symmetry.

His knowledge of human psychology was always, I venture to think, elementary. Every one to him was either a child or an animal. His true soldiers are infants in the nursery, younger and swifter than his elephants and snakes and tigers. His haughty women in India are as unsubtle as the villainesses of a Sunnyside melodrama. The most successful of all his characters, the Lama in "Kim," is younger than Kim himself.

His way of running the world has always been the way of a strong muscled child running a nursery of little brothers and sisters. He brought to the English language a new and marvellous power. What he can do with words is staggering—and at times, also, what words can do with him is disastrous. He can write with so vivid a force that the heat and the glare positively crackles and browns the paper on which the words are written.

He is, finally, a poet who has written his best poetry in prose. "My Lord the Elephant," "The City of Dreadful Night," "An Habitation Enforced," "They," are among the most beautiful poems in the English language.

George Moore, too, is a poet and has been engaged now for many, many years in writing poems to himself. His earliest ambition was to shock the late Victorian world and there are still on record manifestations of his somewhat naive delight when the Mr. Smith or Mr. Mudie of that early day decided to answer one of his novels. He did his best to write a French novel in English; and "A Mummer's Wife," "Lewis Seymour," "Celibates" and the rest are there as witnesses to his cleverness, his seriousness and the pose of a realism that was never truly natural to him. It has been either his good luck or his misfortune that the world has always persisted in laughing at his amours, whether of fiction or of fact. His revelation of his early life in Paris resembled a charade of High Life that the younger children are acting for the benefit of their parents.

Then came "Esther Waters," and no one any longer dreamt of denying to George Moore the title of artist. "Esther Waters" is a beautiful book, not only because it is true and is admirably written, but also because it has in it the spirit of pity and kindness—the greatest spirit that can inform literature. In writing that book George Moore, for the first time, forget George Moore. He was to forget him only twice again. Even the most beautiful parts of "Evelyn Innes" and "Sister Teresa" (and both books are full of beauties) have Moore's shadow heavy upon them. The music at the beginning of "Evelyn" is not so truly native to old Mr. Innes as it is to Moore's rather hurried old English music researcher.

It was not until "The Lake" that he was to forget himself so completely as to produce a perfect work of art. It has always been a proof to me of the strange blind fashion in which contemporaries can pass over some of the finest things of their time that "The Lake" could be so shamefully neglected. It is not, perhaps, in the fullest sense of the word a novel. It is rather the evocation of a mood, but a mood that is eternal in human experience and that answers to all the deepest needs and poignances of the human spirit.

The old priest who stands almost motionless throughout the book save for his one crossing of the Lake, is surely an exquisite figure. The book is perfect in its exclusion from its setting and theme of anything extraneous or of another, rougher mood. Every page is stained with the beauty of Inland and that sense of pity and tenderness that is in "Esther Waters," that was to appear once more in "The Brook Kerith," is here in all its fullness.

He will be known finally perhaps by his three books of autobiography—"Ave," "Vale" and "Salve." These are unique in our literature and I cannot believe that they will be allowed to die. Yeats, "A.-E.," Martyn, Lady Gregory and the rest may not in fact resemble the rather fantastic figures for which they here stand. That does not, I think, matter in the least. Here is a freakish, individual, humorous, poetic declamation, the sort of story that the inspired Fool of the Court delivers to his bored monarch—an improvisation that has enough fun, enough beauty, enough malice in it to entertain the world for just as long as human nature cares for these things.

"The Brook Kerith" brings forward beyond all else the question of George Moore's style, that most arguable question in modern English literature. There has never been another English style that in the least resembles it. The background of Kerith is like a dim thickly colored tapestry informing the hall with its glow, negativing the figures that move before it. It is hard to say when Moore's use of words is justified, where outraged. It would be possible—it has often been possible to quote passages that would prove Moore to be the worst writer of English prose in the world. There are many pages of Kerith that are simply lovely in their rhythm and simplicity and a childlike chanting quality that is his discovery alone.

He remains a lonely figure, as yet undefined, untrusted—even undiscovered. He is, beyond question, one of the great artists in twentieth century English literature.

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In Friendship Village

Peace In Friendship Village. By Zona Gale. The Macmillan Company. $2.00 (gold).

Those readers who on various occasions have trodden the pleasant ways and bypaths of Friendship Village under Miss Gale's expert guidance will be glad of this opportunity to return thither once more. They will, too, be glad to meet again with their old friends, Mis' Toplady, Mis' Silas Sykes, that born leader, Mis' Fire Chief Merriman, Mis' Holcomb - that - was - Mame Bliss, and all the rest, including, of course, Calliope Marsh herself, still the same humorous and likable Calliope we knew of old. It is true that the milk of human kindness, always a trifle superabundant in Miss Gale's stories, shows a regrettable tendency to slop over in some of these new ones; nevertheless, this latest volume contains among its dozen tales, most of which have already appeared in various magazines, at least three and possibly four or five not unworthy of a place in any other of the chronicles of Friendship Village.

It is Calliope Marsh herself who tells the truthful and entertaining story of "Something Plus." Calliope, as we all know, was an observant person, and she had seen the great amount of unhappiness which comes about "because married folks will hunt in couple perpetual, and not let themselves be just folks." Calliope's pet word, by the way, is this same "folks." She had the ability to teach others some at least of the lessons she herself had learned through observation as well as through experience, but it may be doubted whether she could have convinced pretty, spoiled Ellen that it is better for married people not to be too "simultaneous" had it not been for the unexpected and totally unconscious object lesson provided by Mis' Toplady and Mis' Holcomb-that-was-Mame Bliss. For Ellen had quite forgotten that her husband was a person. "She was thinking that he was just another one of her," and trouble would surely have resulted had it not been for the timely intervention of that shrewd spinster, Calliope Marsh. Calliope tells what is perhaps at once the most amusing and the most natural story in the book—that of "The Art and Loan Dress Exhibit." No woman who loves pretty things—and is there any normal woman who does not?—or who has ever owned a perfectly good and becoming gown which for one reason or another she has not been able to wear can fail to sympathise with the Friendship Village ladies' enthusiastic admiration of Miss Mayhew's blue and pink and white and lavender dresses and with Mis' Toplady's delight in at last having an opportunity to take her wedding dress, "white silk made real full, with white raspberry buttons," out of the bottom drawer in the spare room where it had lain for twenty years. No wonder she was glad "to see it wore" if only by a wax figure.

The story called "Rose Pink" is the only one in the book not related by Calliope Marsh, and its conclusion is just a little to obvious, but Calliope is its central figure, and the account of the four women who loved rose pink is very touching. There was Grandma Hawley, whose husband was always talking about "a pink silk dress for you, Minnie," when first she married him. But the years passed and the children came and there never was any money to spare for the pink silk dress, though she used "to lay awake nights an' cut it out." Then there was the little maid, Hannah Hager, who had only a last year's mull for a wedding dress, and "no place to set m'foot in to be married but just the public parsonage," and Lydia Eider, she who had such quantities of lovely things, and Calliope herself, who adored colors and grew so understandably tired of the black and brown and gray clothes worn by all the women of Friendship Village, "clo'es picked out so everlastin' durable."

Of the other tales in the volume "Peace" relates amusingly how a very young married couple quarreled and were speedily reconciled by Calliope Marsh, who also played an important part in the events which happened after the day "When Nick Nordman Came Back Home." He had been away nearly thirty years, and returned a rich man possessed of a private car. Some of the stories have to do with the immigrants from foreign and, to the women of Friendship Village, unpronounciable places, immigrants all of whom had characters little less than angelic. Another tale presents a plea for race equality between white and black, while several are war and after the war stories, somewhat pacifist in tone. The atmosphere of the little village which Miss Gale so well knows how to reproduce is about this volume as it was around the earlier ones, and Calliope's sayings are many of them shrewd and entertaining.

PEGGY-ELISE

Peggy-Elise. By Frederic Arnold Kummer and Mary Christian. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The old, old poser as to whether or not creative artists should marry forms the theme of "Peggy-Elise," a novel by Frederic Arnold Kummer and Mary Christian, which has all the perquisites of popular appeal and some literary merit. We cannot escape the suspicion that the choice of this theme was the outgrowth of the present-day fictionists' credo of "nothing risque, nothing gained." For the authors' answer to the question is an affirmative so half-hearted that it lacks the force of any sincere conviction on their part. If such proficient craftsmen had really been attempting to help their readers to the conclusion they reach, they would not have weakened their case by depicting the unhappy family life of a writer whose failure is so obviously the result of his marriage. They have the heroine, with whose views we are expected to sympathise, tell this man that he has failed in marriage not because he is an artist, but because he is a failure as a man. And they let her go right ahead and marry a sculptor herself in face of this horrible example. All the tenets of well-behaved fiction enjoin us to assume that she and her sculptor husband will live happily on after the authors have once started them on their way to the altar.

The titular heroine of the book is a half-French and half-American girl whom the authors have made so attractive that we can scarcely blame every man in the story for wanting her "to have and to hold."

Of all those who capitulate to her charms, Gilbert Venable, a young American sculptor living in Paris, for whose statue of Phryne Peggy-Elise poses in the nude, is the only contender who ever has a chance. The girl refuses all his offers because she doubts the genuineness of his affection and realises that passion has goaded him into his belated offer of marriage, a step which she knows he considers fatal to an artist. Moreover, she cannot escape the fact that he is thoroughly selfish in his love. Of course, before the story ends Venable is regenerated by Peggy-Elise's love, wins her heart by going to fight for her beloved France, comes back from the trenches and—well, what can a conventional heroine of fiction do with only one chapter left to go and the man she loves pleading for her hand?

We regret that there is so little in the book of Fania Rebikof, a Russian dancer, with whom Venable has an affair before following Peggy-Elise to America. She flashes through a score of pages trailing spiritual destruction in her path—an excellent word picture of one of those abnormal tornadoes of unmoral, capricious, vibrant femininity that sometimes gather through generations of suppression, and, when they reach breaking point in a single individual, can be compared to nothing but a human cloudburst.

THE MAN WHO WON

The Man Who Won. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. $1.50.

Upon all ordinary occasions it is safe to predict, before opening it, that a new story by Cyrus Townsend Brady will be a readable, galloping tale of adventure, perils, hair-breadth escapes, complications, hair-raising incidents piling upon one another's heels. And when, in addition to this probability there is also the fact that it, or some portion of it, has appeared in the movies, the prediction can be made with surety. And that is indeed just the kind of story the reader will find in "The Man Who Won," which begins with a girl on the top of a ridge on the Pacific Coast of the Northwest, where she thought she was entirely alone, looking down at the shore and seeing a white man having a fight with half a dozen Malay sailors. He kills them all and sinks down half dead himself. She hurries to his side, revives him, binds up his wounds and rushes away for help. And when she returns he has gone and has left no trace of who he was, why he was there, or whither or why he has fled. Then, reaching backward from this mystery and carrying the action on through several months, the author weaves a tale of adventures, risks, unusual happenings, continued mystery and of love that ought to be exciting enough for even the most jaded novel reader. It is a story of war time, and so a German spy is in it, and the treasure which the hero is battling with such superhuman energy to deliver at its destination is something which the United States Government greatly needs. In the preface the author narrates the unusual history of the book, which began as a novelette with serial publication, was then made into a moving picture and was afterward, because of its success in these two incarnations, rewritten and made into its present full-fledged novel state. It is illustrated with photographs of scenes in the picture play.

BOOK NOTES

The New Map of Asia. By Herbert Adams Gibbons: Chinese American Pub. Co. $3.75.

This and the author's other two books—"The New Map of Europe" and "The New Map of Africa"—cover, in a readable way, with not a dry page, but at the same time with facts gathered first hand and presented impartially, the history of the rivalry of the Great Powers and their colonial extension in Africa and Asia, since 1900. One finds, here, underlying causes of the war that broke out in 1914, and in "The New Map of Asia" is discussed the possible effect of the League of Nations and of the Treaty of Peace upon that continent and the result of that effect on the other interested nations of the world. With Maps.

White Shadows in the South Seas. By Frederick O'Brien: Chinese American Pub. Co. $6.00.

A book of travel that will appeal to the thousands of fiction readers who delight in books of facts that are presented with the dramatic interest of a novel. Mr. O'Brien spent one year on the Marquesas Islands in the far South Seas, living among the simple, friendly cannibals and taking an active part in their daily life. He learned to know them intimately and his vivid, fascinating book tells the story of what he saw and heard and did among these strange people. It is a book of adventure, romance and color, profusely illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

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Mrs. Yvette Borup Andrews, who handled the photography and collaborated with Mr. Andrews on this book, is a camper of no mean ability herself. The book tells in a fascinating way, of the dangers they shared and the ingenuity, daring and endurance with which they secured their complete and unique collection of specimens for the Smithsonian institution.

After having heard Mr. Andrews lecture you will want to read his "Camps and Trails in China." Obtainable at your booksellers or from us direct, **$4.50** each.

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Some *real* books

RIM O' THE WORLD, By B. M. Bower, $2.00

"Rim o' the World" is the story of a ranch-feud between cattle-rustlers in Idaho. There is ample incident in this new Bower novel, which is quite the most typical story of the West that this popular author has written of late. The humor which characterizes the Bower novels is not wanting. "Rim o' the World" is an engrossing ranch story that will appeal to all who like virile fiction.

YELLOW MEN SLEEP, By Jeremy Lane, $2.00

Although the author peoples Mongolia with colored brethren, yet that doesn't interfere in the least with this thriller of a new type which will hold the reader in a vise-like grip until the last words on the last page have been reached. It is the colorful story of adventure and crime; of romance and a beautiful American girl; and of an inaccessible empire in the Desert of Gobi and a mysterious drug called "Koresch." It is surrounded by the ancient, terrible, incomparable magic of the East which creates a background of alluring scenes and situations a thousand years old. It is an extraordinary story; an amazing achievement that the reader will not soon forget.

SISTERS, By Kathleen Norris, $2.00

This novel is a daring treatment of the problem of the unhappily married woman, her rights and responsibilities. It puts the dictum, that "marriage is for better or worse," on trial, in a stirring and dramatic love story which will undoubtedly stand as her finest and strongest work. It describes the progress of a hasty marriage, and its long repentance, and the trials of a woman who after her disillusionment, sees real love within her grasp. In addition it shows that love between a man and a woman is not the only love, and gives a heart stirring vision of a woman's self-sacrifice. Mrs. Norris has provided a background of rare beauty in the California redwoods; and she has never drawn more clearly or convincingly than in the portraits of the sisters.

THE SECRET OF THE TOWER, By Anthony Hope, $2.00

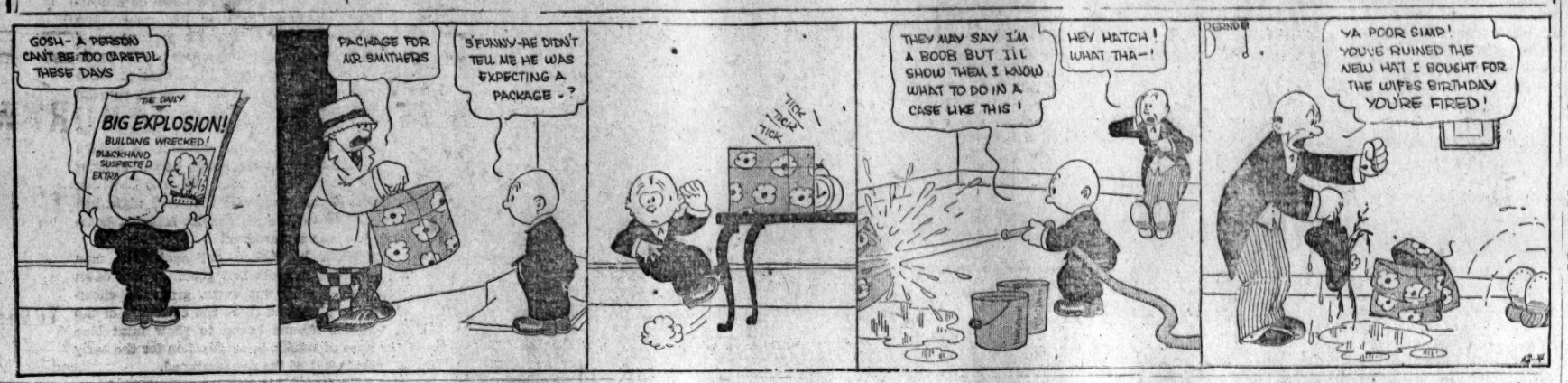
"The Secret of the Tower" is a thrilling, baffling, romantic mystery novel of today. The story is full of the same charm which gave such popularity to Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda." The scenes are laid in a small village near London and the mystery revolves around an ex-soldier and queer old Dr. Saffron who go up to London every Saturday with a heavy bag and return with it apparently empty. The book has already had four printings.

Chinese American Publishing Co.
25 Nanking Road Booksellers & Stationers Shanghai

US BOYS — It's A Matter Of Pride With This Lad — By McNamara

DON'T TELL ME, NOW DON'T TELL ME, I TELL YA!
HUH?
WHAT'S ALL THE "ARGIMENT" 'ROUND HERE ANYWAY?
AW, I WAS SICKER THAN UAN IS NOW WHEN I WAS SICK, I WAS!
WHO SAID YOU WASN'T?
NOBODY, YET!
GEE WHIZZ, IM WASTIN' TIME WHEN I OUGHTA BE HOME CARVIN' MY NITALS ON THE PIANNER.
I DARE YA!
TOM MCNAMARA

BOOBY HATCH — That's What A Guy Gets For Trying — By Berndt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S'FUNNY-HE DIDN'T TELL ME HE WAS EXPECTING A PACKAGE -?
TICK TACK TICK
THEY MAY SAY I'M A BOOB BUT I'LL SHOW THEM I KNOW WHAT TO DO IN A CASE LIKE THIS!
HEY HATCH! WHAT THA-!
YA POOR SAP! YOU'VE RUINED THE NEW HAT I BOUGHT FOR THE WIFES BIRTHDAY YOU'RE FIRED!
BERNDT

OVER HERE! — By Callahan

DUE TO THE DISCUSSION OF COUSIN HANK'S AGE SUPPER ISN'T SERVED ON TIME.
WHEN I WAS MARRIED HANK WAS TWENTY TWO.
WAS TWENTY TOO?
THAT WAS THE YEAR I BOUGHT MY BLUE DRESS.
I THINK YOU'RE MISTAKEN, ELLA MAE, HE CAN'T BE THAT OLD?
OOH!
I KNOW THIS WILL LAST ALL EVENING.
CALAMITY JANE
HEY, MOM, WHEN DO WE EAT?
HANKS AGE DON'T FILL MY STOMACH POP.
WE'RE LUCKY THEY'RE NOT TALKING ABOUT THAT YOUNGSTER, KID METHUSELAH!
DON'T KNOW WHICH IS THE OLDER OF THESE TWO. BUT NO MATTER HOW OLD THEY ARE THEIR LOVE WILL ALWAYS REMAIN YOUNG AND FOOLISH. AIN'T THAT NICE
HEY SILLY, WOULD YOU SAY THAT OL' FATHER TIME WAS AN AGENT? (AGE GENT)
COMEDIAN"
I CAN'T LAUGH AT THAT- I RESPECT OLD AGE.
HATTIE BELIEVES IN AGE BEFORE BEAUTY EXCEPTING WHEN HATS ARE CONCERNED.
DON'T WORRY ABOU A FRIENDS AGE. THE OLDER THE BETTER.
HOW OLD IS AN ANTIQUE?
OL' JOHN DON'T
MOM DOESN'T REALIZE WHAT SHE HAS SAID.
THE KID IS DOUBTFUL ABOUT VIOLA THE CATS AGE- BUT WE FEAR HIS INTEREST IS SINISTER.
YOUNG NUISANCE
WHAT DO THEY WANT TO KNOW HANKS AGE FOR?
BROAD DERBY
BLUBBER: HE SURE CAN ASK STUPID QUESTIONS. HE IS OLD IN YEARS BUT HIS THINK TANK IS STILL IN IT'S INFANCY.
Callahan

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Far Eastern News Notes

W. E. Nash Leaving Post In Singapore

Mr. W. E. Nash, Superintendent of Mains and Services (Water Department) has retired from the Singapore Municipality after 23 years' service, he having joined in January, 1896, with Mr. Gentle, as President and the late Mr. Eichie as Municipal Engineer. Before joining the Municipality, Mr. Nash held various positions. In 1875 he erected the machinery at the Chinese Gold Mines with the late Mr. C. B. Buckley as managing director. After that he was engaged by Messrs Boustead and Co. to prospect and report on the first tin mining company (Lahat Tin Mines) in the Malay Peninsula. He also worked for the Borneo Co. on their antimony mines in Sarawak. For some years he was engaged by Messrs. Guthrie and Co. in West Borneo and erected considerable machinery. Mr. Nash leaves for Europe in a few months, after over 40 years of hard work in the east.

Increase Of Crime Reported In Manila

The figures compiled by the clerk of the Manila Court, says the Manila Times, show an increase of from 200 to 300 in the number of criminal cases registered there each year. Whereas in 1917 there were more than 700 cases left over from 1916, this year the court begins with 449 cases left over at the end of 1919. In view of the decided increase noted each year in criminality in Manila, officials in the Manila court believe that the time has come when that judical branch should be furnished with additional judges.

Sliver Smugglers Nabbed At Bangkok

Just after 11 o'clock on the morning of January 1, the Bangkok Customs officials were able to capture quite a big quantity of bottles containing silver ticals on board the Childar, prior to her departure, says the Bangkok Times. At the time of writing, the money was still being counted. The amount runs in to thousands of ticals. The smuggled coin was already being shipped from a cargo-boat and there might have been no seizure whatever had there not been an attempt made by some two of the crew of the cargo-boat to steal some of the bottles.

Evans-Robilliard Wedding At Penang

Says the Penang Gazette: The marriage took place in St. Andrew's Church, Penang, January 1 of Mr. E. J. Evans, chief officer of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable ship Patrol and Miss H. M. Robilliard, daughter of Mr. H. P. Robilliard, Manager of Stuartpuram Estate, Madras. The Rev. D. J. Ross, M. A., officiated.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Tel. Co.

Jan. 5.—Fitzgerald, New York.
„ 10.—Lorgado, Paris.
„ 11.—Lisengtai chop Chinsteng Rue Petit, Penang.
„ 12.—Choonkee, Swatow.
„ 15.—Loncon, Foochow.
„ 15.—Macdonald, American Consulates, Colombo.
„ 16.—Saicyuh, New York.
„ 16.—Hwahwu, Bombay.
„ 16.—Rhead, Zanesville.
„ 18.—Sze Lin-fong, Binghampton-Ny.
„ 23.—Neayoukwe Nanking Road 134 Tongmantha, Bombay.
„ 21.—Dodcub, Seattle.
„ 23.—Muller, Los Angeles.
„ 24.—Bax, Tripoli.
„ 25.—Kosoffsky, Kalee, New York.
„ 26.—Neilmar, London.
„ 26.—Christiansen, Hull.

Revolver Competition

Entries for the January revolver competition for the experts medal and bar will close on Sunday. It is hoped that more members will enter in this useful competition, as it teaches how to use the revolver quickly and accurately. To become a revolver shot a person must receive instruction. It is a fact that a revolver shot is a rifle shot without instruction, whereas the best rifle shot is lost when given a revolver to use, without first receiving instruction. The competition calls for 20 shots to be fired within five minutes at 15 yards (left hand) 20 yards and 25 yards at a bullseye two-inch inner and four-inch outer.

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IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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Managing Director

When Dad Came Home — By Mary Roberts Rinehart

MRS. PRIESTLEY put down the cup of coffee at her son's elbow, and stood hesitatingly beside his chair.

"When you're through, Jim," she said, slowly, "I'll —have something to tell you."

He put down his cup hastily, and half turned toward his mother.

"What is it?" he said. "Anything about Molly?"

"No, it's not Molly. Jim, your father's coming home."

She drew back a little then, frightened by the expression in her son's eyes. Her still rounded face lost some of its color, and she seemed to shrink in her plain, ugly calico dress. At the crash of Jim's overturned chair she put out her hands deprecatingly.

"Don't, now, Jim," she begged. "Don't carry on about it! It would have been only a year or so more, anyhow."

Speech did not come easily to Jim Priestley. Like his father before him, he was a silent man, to whom a blow came more quickly than a word, and whose rage was of the brooding, sullen kind. Now, as he walked past his mother and took his hat from its nail on the kitchen door, there was no outburst of anger; only the straight line of his lips showed that her words had had any effect on him.

He was a tall, loose-limbed young fellow, with heavy black hair, and eyes that were almost childishly blue—eyes like those of the little old woman who watched him.

At the door he stopped and turned around.

"He's not coming here," he said, the very lack of inflection making his tone menacing.

"It's the only place he's got, Jim!" she pleaded. "I know it's yours now, but where else can he go? You wouldn't turn your own father out in the street, would you? He was a good father to you for fifteen years, Jimmie." There was a hunting note of reproach in the thin old voice, and the corded, calloused hands under the gingham apron were twisting desperately.

"I've seen trouble," she went on in her strained treble, "but I never thought to see the day a child of mine would turn his father out in the street."

Jim opened the door with an air of finality; then he closed it again, and came slowly back into the room.

"He's been a good father, has he?" he sneered. "He was a fine one, he was—a credit to his family! We're proud of him, aren't we? Ten years I've walked the streets and seen people turn to look at me, because my father killed a man and was doing time for it. And if you think, after all that, that I'm going to have any shave-pated, lock-stepping ex-convict in my house —my house," he repeated, "you're wrong, that's all. He doesn't come here!"

The painful tears of old age came into her dim eyes, and she fumbled in the bosom of her dress for a handkerchief. Her son watched her irritably, with the unreasoning anger we feel at those we have wounded.

"You know as well as I do, mother," he said more mildly, "that Molly's people wouldn't let her look at me if he came back here. You know what her folks are."

"Molly wouldn't give you up, Jim. If it was her father, she'd stick to him. Every one knows it was an accident; it was a quarrel, Jim—just the kind of a quarrel your temper may get you into any day. It wasn't murder. You know that Ragan had pulled his revolver, and it was his life or your father's. And he's an old man now—an old man, Jim!"

She dropped weakly into a chair beside the table, still set with the remains of supper, and rested her head on her hand. The young fellow stood for a moment creasing the crown of his straw hat; then he came over and put an awkward hand on his mother's shoulder.

"Just forget about it, mother," he said, not unkindly. "He spoiled your life and mine, and he isn't worth worrying about. He can't come here, that's settled. Now just don't think about it any more."

He closed the door behind him quietly; but, once away from his mother's pleading voice, all the wrongs of the last years, all the shame, all the covert malice of his associates, all the burning humiliations came over him in a tidal wave of resentment; and the ebb, when it came, left him sullen and ugly.

II.

It was Saturday night. The corners around the market-house and the city hall were crowded with men, loud-voiced and laughing, with here and there a reeling, tottering group, who punctuated their unsteady progress with noisy, braggart oaths. From somewhere out of sight came the rhythmic beat of a drum and the shrill song of the Salvation Army, and a waffle-vender was crying his wares with the metallic jangle of a beaten triangle.

Through the crowds Jim Priestley, his mind a seething whirlpool of shame and pride, walked alone, savagely brooding, brushing past women with babies and men with baskets, shouldering the loafers aside, ruthlessly deaf to the men who called to him.

When he finally met Molly she was not alone. Two or three girls were with her, and just behind them, keeping up a running fire of compliments and small talk, were as many young men. Molly looked at Jim as he approached.

"Good evening, Mr. Priestley," she said pertly.

Jim lifted his hat and passed on, black anger and jealousy in his heart. He knew the men; one of them—Hallowell, a mechanic like himself—had been his rival for Molly's favor, and had boasted that he would oust him yet. And so he swung along the street, his head down, seeing nothing of the crowd around, occupied always with the pictures conjured up by his own brooding fancy.

Now, it was his mother, sobbing at the table. Now, it was his father as he remembered him, standing to receive that awful sentence of imprisonment for what promised to be the remainder of his life. Oftenest of all it was Molly he saw—Molly, with her mischievous brown eyes and sensitive red lips; and finally the face of Hallowell, his hated rival, would come between him and the picture of the girl he loved.

It was two hours later when Jim, after standing sullenly with a crowd in the pool room down the street, came back through the market-place. The streets were less crowded now; the late buyers had gone home with their baskets; the sleepy babies were tucked away in their beds; the butchers, after twenty hours of work, had shut up their stands and gone away. Molly had disappeared, and the percentage of drunkards among the corner loafers had increased. Then Jim saw Hallowell.

The cumulative rage of the evening surged up in him and maddened him. He walked up to the other man with the lust of battle in his face. For a moment each glared a challenge at the other. Neither had been drinking, but both were blind with the intoxication of passion. Hallowell greeted Jim with a taunt, and then, mistaking his rival's speechless fury for moderation, grew facetious for the benefit of the bystanders.

"Say, stripes," he said sneeringly, "next time you go down to the pen I wish you would have your father knit me some socks. They make"——

But Jim's heavy fist had gone home on the point of his chin, and he went down with a crash and lay still. Some of the men around stooped over his prostrate figure. The crowd began to grow rapidly, although street fights on Saturday night were too common to cause much excitement. Jim leaned against a post with folded arms, disdaining escape, although a policeman was rounding the corner. Then one of the men who had been examining Hallowell straightened up and came swiftly toward him.

"Run! Get out, quick!" he said under his breath. "He's dead!"

III.

Jim didn't run. He stepped quietly through an open door into the darkened market-house, which was just closing for the night, went through it and out into the deserted street beyond, took a detour through alleys familiar from childhood, and so made his way home. He was dazed with the revulsion of feeling—too numb with horror to think of escape. He did not rouse his mother, but made his way over the roof of the coal-shed to an upstairs window, and crawled through.

For a while he stood there, the cold night air blowing in on him, the deadly languor of reaction creeping over him. Across the narrow strip of hall he could hear his mother moving about, as if he had awakened her. He brushed back his damp hair and tried to steady his voice.

"Go to bed, mother," he called. "I'm here now."

He went to his own room and lighted the lamp. Then he blew it out again suddenly. They would be after him soon, and he might want to get away—might, because from the chaos of his mind he had not been able to evoke a plan for the future.

He sat by the window, leaning out, watching the street to see if he were pursued, not knowing or caring that it was raining, and that he was wet and cold. He could remember, sitting there in the dark, every incident of his father's arrest ten years ago—the crowd of neighbors that gathered at the door; his mother's sobs; his father's bowed white head and hopeless face. Then the long days of waiting, the trial and conviction, the appeal, which took their last penny—and failed.

Some one came down the street, looking at the numbers. When he was opposite the house, he crossed the street and knocked. In an instant Jim was on his feet and at his mother's door.

"Good evening, Mr. Priestley,' she said pertly; and Jim lifted his hat, black anger and jealousy in his heart."

"Tell him I'm not here!" he whispered hoarsely. "Call out to him—don't go down!"

"He's not in his room," she quavered from the window, in answer to an inquiry.

The man below hesitated, then turned away.

"I'll be back," he said briefly.

She turned to Jim, but he was gone. Back in his room he was turning over feverishly the litter of neckties and handkerchiefs in the upper drawer of the yellow-pine bureau. When he had found his revolver, he went cautiously past his mother's door, climbed the attic stairs, entered the attic, and shut and bolted the door at the top.

He groped his way through the darkness to the window beneath the sloping roof. The rain was coming down heavily now, close to his head, and the attic was musty and heavy with the smell of drying soap. Jim settled himself on his knees at the window, the revolver on the floor beside him.

Through all the turmoil in his mind, one thing was clear—he would never go to the living death of the penitentiary. The six chambers of the revolver were six sure roads of escape.

Below, the gutters were filled with water that sparkled and bubbled in the electric light. Some one was standing across the street, in the shadow of a doorway, and Jim knew at once that the house was watched.

After a time the rain slackened, and the man across the street sat down on a doorstep, an umbrella over his head. Jim watched him steadily. He grew cramped in his constrained position; his knees ached when he tried to straighten them and his eyes burned from peering through the darkness.

Below, through the thin flooring, he could hear his mother walking. A sudden shame for this new trouble he had brought on her came over him. He who had been so self-righteous, who that very night had refused to give his convict father a home —he was a murderer!

When he looked out again the man across the street had gone. It was dawn now—a cold, wet dawn, gray and cheerless. Here and there the chimneys of the houses around began to show faint blue lines of smoke, in preparation for the early breakfast of the neighborhood.

He heard his mother go stiffly downstairs, heard the shutters open, and the rush and yelp of his setter as it dashed into the little yard after a night in the kitchen. Then there were voices. He picked up the revolver and held it clumsily, his fingers stiff with cold; but no one came up the stairs, and he relaxed again.

The trunks and boxes around him were taking shape now. He saw things he had not seen for years. There was the quaint high chair, battered with the heels of lusty babies. He could remember his youngest brother, dead long ago, sitting in it.

There was the old squirrel-cage, rusty now, and over in a corner, still showing traces of its gorgeous paint of years before, was the red wagon his father had painstakingly made for him from a wooden box. The tongue was gone, and one clumsy wheel lay forlornly in the wagon-bed; but Jim could see, with the distinctness that long-past events sometimes assume, his father's head, gray even then, bent over that uncouth wagon, painting it with unaccustomed fingers and lettering a name on the side. The name was quite clear still—the "Jim Dandy."

Jim got up and sat on a trunk to rest his cramped muscles. The walls of the narrow room began to oppress him, like the walls of a cell, and the little red wagon stood out, a very passion of color, in the gray of its surroundings. He could not escape it; it was a symbol of the joy of the past in the hopelessness of the present.

Jim turned his back to it and gazed down at the street. Men with dinner-buckets—the Sunday shift at the mill—were leaving the houses around, their hats drawn down, their coat-collars turned up around their ears. When they overtook one another they fell into step silently, morosely. One man stopped, just across, and looked over at the Priestley house. Jim opened the window and whistled softly. The other man stepped to the curb and made a trumpet with his hands.

"I hung around here half the night waiting for you," he called. "Say Hallowell's all right. He came around in half an hour and went home."

The revolver clattered to the floor and lay there. Jim nodded silently and closed the window. As he turned, a thin, watery shaft of yellow sunlight came through the window, and the little red wagon gleamed joyously.

When Jim went into the kitchen the table was laid for breakfast. The setter leaped at him with moist caresses, but Jim's eyes were on a stooped figure in a chair by the stove. His mother held out a pleading hand, but Jim did not see it. He went across the room to the old man in the rocking-chair, and leaned over him, his hands on the bent shoulders.

"Welcome home, dad," he said huskily. "Welcome home!"

(Copyright, Frank A. Munsey Co.)

The Mystery of the Unknown God — By Barry Pain

THE air of the primitive and remote island was soft and languorous. Its population consisted of a man and woman, brown-skinned, and without any of the blessings of education and religion. This afternoon the population had been bathing, and now lay on the sand in the sun.

"Presently," said the man, "we will go and look at the boat which has drifted ashore."

"Presently," said the girl, lazily. "It is a good boat."

"Very good boat," echoed the man. "It will be useful to us." And immediately he fell asleep.

In a moment or two the girl awakened him. She was in a philosophical humor, and there is not much fun in being philosophical all by yourself.

"Are you happy?" she asked.

"I do not know," said the man. "I have never thought about it."

"Then you are happy," she said with decision. "People who think about it are not. I, for example, am not."

"If we now roused ourselves a little and caught a few fish"——

"No," said the girl, decisively, "I wish to talk."

The man sighed.

"Do you not know what it is to wish to be taken out of yourself, and to become somebody else—to be full of inspiration from the gods? These days and nights that are always the same are becoming a burden to me. I want to be different for a little while."

"It is not possible," said the man. "There are gods undoubtedly. It was always the opinion of our forefathers that there were gods, but the gods never interfere with us and we cannot get at them. Therefore they do not concern us, and it is much better to catch a few fish."

The girl, looking as if she might burst into tears at any moment, said that she hated fish, and that she hated her island, and that she hated herself.

"I wish to meet with one of the gods," she said, "I wish to talk with someone who is more than mortal. Tell me what the gods look like."

"As to that," said the man, "more than one opinion has been expressed. There are some who say that the gods are like big men, taller than the palm trees, of gigantic strength. There are others who say that the gods cannot be seen, and that it is only by their influence within us that they may be recognized. To talk of things which we do not know is very foolish. If you will not catch fish, let us go and look at the boat."

The woman arose rather sullenly, and followed him.

They found in the boat a tin containing biscuits. They had never seen biscuits before, but a little investigation showed them the use to which they should be put. They bored holes in them and hung them round their necks.

They found, moreover, a large square bottle, containing a colorless fluid. The girl removed the cork, dipped her finger in the fluid, and touched her tongue.

"Of what does it taste?" asked the man, anxiously.

"Of fire and sleep and sin," answered the girl.

"In that case," said the man, "I will go and fetch our drinking-cups."

The drinking-cups were two halves of the shell of a cocoanut, smooth and polished by much use. The man filled them, and they drank in slow sips. A drink which tastes of fire and sleep and sin cannot be taken hastily. As she filled their cups for the second time, the girl observed that she believed there was a god in that bottle.

* * * * * * *

Next morning the girl awoke and zigzagged from the point where she had fallen down the beach to the sea. She kept her head under water for the longest possible time. Then she rose to the surface and swam slowly and lazily. Presently the man's head shot up by her side. He also had been down below.

"There can be no doubt about it at all," said the girl. "We have found the unknown god, and by his influence within us he may be recognized."

"I do not feel at all good this morning," said the man.

"Nor I," said the girl. "But last night was magnificent. Never have I danced so long and so wildly. Never have I laughed so much."

"I had an impression," said the man, as he swam by her side, "that I was being unusually witty."

"No," said the girl, "I do not think it was that. Everything was amusing. I laughed at the sea, I laughed at the boat, I laughed at the trees. You also laughed."

"I remember it," said the man. "The entire world had suddenly become ridiculous. But this morning I do not feel at all good." He dived under a wave with the girl after him, and presently they lay side by side on the sand.

"It is about this time in the morning," said the girl, "that we generally catch fish for our breakfast, but to-day I do not wish to catch fish for my breakfast, and I think I do not wish to eat anything more as long as I live."

"I have the same feeling," said the man. "Why then should this be if indeed it was a god that we found in the boat?"

"Because," said the girl, "if with great force you pull the bough of a tree in one direction and then let go, it will swing with great force in the other direction. Because last night we were exalted, therefore this morning we are abashed. I am willing. I pay the price. Why do you get up? Where are you going?"

"I am going," said the man, "to see if by any chance there is still left in the bottle a little of that drink which tastes of fire and sleep and sin."

"Lie down again," said the girl. "There is not any left. I have looked into the matter myself."

* * * * * * *

Two days later the man and the girl built up a rough altar of white stones on the beach, and on the top of the altar they placed the bottle in which the god had lived. The perfume of his presence was still there. The man thinks now that the girl spends too much time in the contemplation of it. And what will happen when the missionaries land?

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

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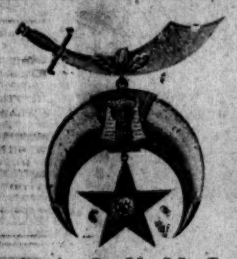

A. A. O. N. M. S.

Nobles residing in Shanghai are requested to attend a Special Meeting to be held at the Masonic Hall on Friday, the 30th of January, 1920, at 6 p.m.

J. W. MILLER,
Secretary.
27651

FOOCHOW

FOOCHOW:—The San Peh Co's Steamer Ningshin, Captain Augustad will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Saturday the 31st Inst. at about 8 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones:—Freight C.1520, Passage C. 3283.

27669

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 30, January, 1920. Voting members willing to serve as stewards or on the balloting committee for 1920 are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Thursday, 29, January, 1920.

By Order of the stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
27611

S.S. TANCRED

The Steamer Tancred is discharging her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for countersignature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after the completion of the steamer's discharge, or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf must be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Monday, February Second, at 10 a.m.

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S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR

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1. 20,000 shares reserved to the shareholders as registered on this date on the banks' books, on the basis of 1 new share for 4 old shares.

2. 24,000 shares reserved to the subscribers residing in the French Colonies (Indo-China, Pondichery, Djibouti, Nouvelle Caledonie, Tahiti).

3. Any shares not subscribed for under the above 2 headings will be available to the public.

CONDITION OF PAYMENT

With regards to applications, subscribers under heading No. 1 will be required to pay 925 francs when subscribing and 350 francs after allotment.

Total 1.275 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscribers under heading No. 3 will be requested to pay

425 francs when subscribing and 1,150 francs after allotment.

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Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

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REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

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All further particulars may be obtained on application to:

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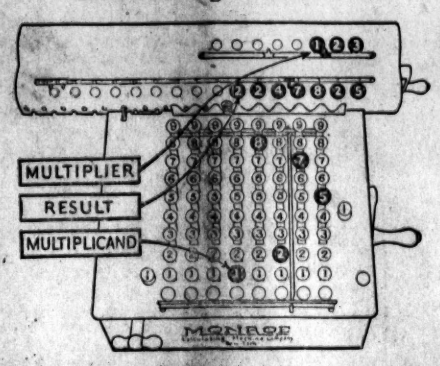

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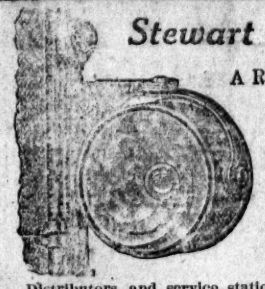

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BOARD — RESIDENCE.
Apply to Mrs. E. POLLOCK.

TO let, with board, a comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room and bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

NICELY furnished rooms to let with board, or board alone. Use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road, or 'phone West 1473.

27672 J.8

TO LET, unfurnished, small apartment, consisting of two large bright rooms, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters. Apply 63 Bubbling Well Road.

27631

TO LET with board, from February 6, a self-contained flat of three well-furnished rooms, with private bath and verandah, facing south. Also one large furnished room and bath, free from 27th inst. Location on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

27642

UNFURNISHED flat of two large rooms, with bathroom and kitchen attached, on Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

27657 J.30

TO LET, five furnished rooms with board, western district. Vacant soon. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

27650 J.30

COMFORTABLE room, newly furnished, southern exposure, with good private bath. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

27615 J.31

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom, convenient for two bachelors. 90 Carter Road.

27590 J.29

TO LET, in northern district, nicely furnished room, (bathroom attached) with board, also small room. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

27605

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN of good standing and experience, who can give the best of references, is about to leave for the States to open offices in New York and San Francisco. Wishes to do buying for first-class Chinese concerns; will expedite shipments and look after their affairs generally. None that are unprepared to give fair remuneration for services rendered need reply. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

27655 J.30

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

27562

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:

No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.

27452

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, reliable man to take full charge of godown for large wholesale sundries house. Familiar with packing and shipping. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

27671 J.31

MEN WANTED who desire to learn Architecture, Mining, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Steam Engineering, etc. To begin studying only necessary to read simple English. We teach you entire profession from first lesson in Arithmetic. Request explanation of our method. Office 15a. International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, stenographer and typist, capable and experienced Chinese required in Shanghai office. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

27662 J.30

WANTED, American or Britisher, aged 22-28, unmarried, of good education and appearance. Experience in office routine, correspondence, and publisher's business desirable. Commencing salary $200; good prospects for the right man. Write, with copies of references, to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, one thoroughly experienced stenographer, capable of taking rapid dictation in English. In replying, state experience, salary expected, etc. Reply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

27628 J.30

WANTED, temporary head or assistant master, Anglo-Chinese College (British), one year from March 1st. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

27554

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, January 16th, brown tin trunk from P & O. s.s. Nagoya, labelled "not wanted on voyage," removed from wharf by mistake. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

27666 J.29.

PROFESSIONAL

EXPERIENCED teacher gives lessons in Mandarin and Shanghai dialects. Moderate charges. Reply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

27634 J.31

SELECT dancing class held every Monday and Thursday at Burlington Hotel. Also private lessons on application. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

27606

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, pure pointer (bitch), 20 months old. Good retriever. Price $25. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

27667 J.30.

"EMPRESS" ACCOMMODATIONS: We offer exchange one suite, one cabin and one berth "Empress Russia." March 13th, for accommodations "Empress Asia", April 10th. Will discuss terms. Address to Box No. 407, THE CHINA PRESS.

27673 J.31.

FOR SALE, Dodge car, five-seater, almost new, also two chauffeur's suits and three covers. Tls. 1,000. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply soon, to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.

27578 J.29

FOR SALE, the furniture of a well-furnished house in the Wayside district. The house contains five large rooms, four bathrooms, large attic, and usual servants' quarters. May be taken over, long lease, low rental. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

27652 J.30

A NEW lady's riding costume and hat: Lady's silk evening shoes, hats, and silk garments. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

27649 J.29

FOR SALE, one pendant and brooch combined, with 37 diamonds and one sapphire, $1,500. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

27633 J.29

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Kiang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	New York	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Hollo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
85 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 891,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000
Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
	Caracas
Rosario	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	
Santos	Russia
Sao Paulo	Moscow
	Petrograd
Chile	
Santiago	Trinidad
Valparaiso	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betон
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.
Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.
Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.
LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH Manager.
36 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1823

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 17 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.
Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Marke

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 27, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	„	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	20-25
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Geese	„	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-10
French Beans	„	16-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$3.00-$3.50
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American 50 lbs.		$4.50
Flour, Australian „		$3.80
Flour, Shanghai „		$2.60
Rice 200 per lbs.		$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottle		20
Chinese dairies „		17
Fuel		
House Coal per ton		Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal „		Tls. 22.00
Firewood per 50 bundles		$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
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Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
„ Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

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The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$440 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 B.
North China	$160
Union of Canton .	nk. 180 S.
Yangtsze	$210
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$210
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	240/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 15½ B
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$165 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 110
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 130
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½ S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 62
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 350
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 315 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 47½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$212
Green Island	$6.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5½
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 12
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 2¾
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Kalantax ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12 B.
Siobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	62
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 68 B.
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 140 S.

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FRENCH MARKETS

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 27.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, January 27:	
Green peas: Japan	165
Potato starch	164
Le Havre, January 26:	
Cotton, First quality	652
Cotton, Second quality	653
Cotton, Third quality	643
Lyons, January 27:	
Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	390
Italy	530
Syria	295
Japan	365
China	485
Canton	335

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 28, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 8/5=Tls. 2.3762
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $3.2285

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 151¾=Tls. 65.90
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $89.54

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.3
Closing ..... Tls. 73.6

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 160

Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 185.800

Native Interest ..... Tls. 08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 82½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. 5⅝%
4 m/s. 5⅝%
6 m/s. 5⅝%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 46.04
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.60

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	8/5
London	Demand	8/5¼
India	T.T.	359
Paris	T.T.	1935
Paris	Demand	1938
New York	T.T.	151½
New York	Demand	151¾
Hongkong	T.T.	60¼
Japan	T.T.	31¾
Batavia	T.T.	400
Singapore	T.T.	28

Bank's Buying Rates
Nominal

London ....4 m/s.	Cdts.	8/9¼
London ....4 m/s.	Docy.	8/9½
London ....6 m/s.	Cdts.	8/10¼
London ....6 m/s.	Docy.	8/10½
Paris ..... 4 m/s.		Docy. 2055
New York ..4 m/s.		Docy. 162¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 8/7= Sh. Tls. 23.30
G.$50 @ exch. 155½= Sh. Tls. 32.15
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1965= Sh. Tls. 12.72

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 14,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $0.96

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31	@	7/9¼	£1
„ 1	@	1593	Fr. 17.75
„ 0.61	@	147¼	Gold $1
„ 1	@	33⅝	Yen 3.31
„ 1	@	15	Rupees 6.49
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 28, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.25
Chinese Engineering & Mining "B" Tls. 16.00
Tls. 16.50
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 37.00 March
Kung Yik Cotton Tls. 52.00 March
S.M.C. 7% Debs 1919 Tls. 92.50

UNOFFICIAL
Yangtsze Insurance $210.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 315.00
Tls. 320.00 Cash
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 375.00
Tls. 385.00 March
Shanghai Dock Tls. 110.00
Taiping Tls. 0.50
Chemors Tls. 0.52½

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 28, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.25 Cash
S.M.C. 5½% Debs 1915 Tls. 70.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1916 Tls. 76.00

UNOFFICIAL
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.25 Cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 28, 1920.

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 74.30 February
Tls. 79.30 March

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 54.50 February
Tls. 56.80 March

LOCAL YARN:
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 199.00 February
Tls. 203.00 March
Tls. 203.00 April
Tls. 205.00 May
Tls. 206.50 June
Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 184.00 February
Tls. 187.00 March
Tls 191.50 April
Tls. 192.50 June

INDOOR SPORTS · By Tad

STICK WID IT JOHN — STICK
GOSH HANG IT
I-I-I THINK THAT I HAVE CHANGE ELLISON
WELL MISS HALF THE SHOW WAITIN' FOR THAT DUMB-BELL
HE'S ONE OF THOSE HARD BOILED EGGS WOT HAS HIS POCKETS LINED WITH FISH HOOKS
A DOLLAR TO A DIME THAT HE'S GOTTA CHANGE PURSE
YOU TELL 'EM — I STUTTER
INDOOR SPORTS
STANDING IN LINE AT A MOVIE JOINT WAITING FOR A CAKE EATER WHO IS TRYING TO GET CHANGE OUT OF HIS POCKET WHILE HE WEARS WOOLEN MITTENS

Falkenhayn Tells Why He Quit German Command

Minister Of War And Chief Of The General Staff Resigned In A Huff Because Kaiser Consulted Hindenburg Regarding Best Conduct Of The War

By General Erich Von Falkenhayn
(*Minister Of War And Chief Of The General Staff*)

[General von Falkenhayn was Minister of War when the war began. After General von Moltke's defeat on the Marne in September, 1914, he took over, in addition, the office of the chief of the general staff and for two years was virtually the commander of all the German and allied armies. In a book now being published he reveals for the first time why he resigned.]

Berlin, Dec. 1.—After Italy had declared war against Germany and Rumania against Austria-Hungary, the military command faced new problems. Although we were surprised, we had been prepared for these eventualities.

I had not expected the Rumanians to begin war before their crop was harvested, that is, the middle of September.

It seems France was anxious to have the Rumanians begin at once. Perhaps General Joffre thought the Rumanian diversion would rekindle the enthusiasm of the Allied forces, after suffering serious setbacks in the West on the Somme and in the East in Galicia.

One thing is certain: Rumania's accelerated entrance into the war did not help the new ally any. A few short telegrams issued from the German army headquarters sufficed to set in motion the military measures long prepared. I had those measures prepared myself, although, as it happened, I had no longer the privilege of issuing them.

On August 28 (1916) the chief of the military cabinet, General von Lyncker, called to inform me the Kaiser had asked General von Hindenburg to visit and advise him as to the new situation in the east.

I told the Kaiser's messenger I could not permit a subordinate to advise the Kaiser as to the conduct of the war. As I bore the sole responsibility for all war measures, I was bound to consider any interference of Hindenburg as evidence of distrust and lack of confidence in me on the part of the Kaiser.

If I had lost the Kaiser's confidence I should prefer to resign immediately. Thereupon the Kaiser asked me to talk it over with him.

I told the Kaiser to his face the same things I had communicated to his messenger, General von Lyncker. I told the Kaiser it was a matter of principle and it would never do to try and make conform two conceptions of duty so utterly opposed. The following morning, August 29, my resignation was accepted.

SITUATION WAS SERIOUS

When Field Marshal von Hindenburg took over the General Staff the general war situation was serious. However, the situation had been serious ever since September 14, 1914, and continued to be serious up to the bitter end.

It could not possibly be otherwise, for our enemies always had the superiority of men and materials. The situation was always very serious, only the German people did not know it.

The miserable ending of the war was principally due to the fact that when the German people were at last acquainted with the true situation they suddenly despaired and threw up the sponge.

But to say the situation was desperate at the time Hindenburg took over the reins is contrary to the truth, although I know some antagonists of mine are still spreading these falsehoods.

As Chief of the General Staff I had plans I thought indicated the only way of favorably concluding the war. In this belief I am still unshaken.

I had been weary since the Spring of 1916, and was glad to shift the burden to other shoulders. After the Kaiser had seen fit to differ with me as to strategy and politics, I felt that my services were no longer required, and quit.

LIBERATION OF POLAND

Reviewing the "Liberation of Poland," Gen. von Falkenhayn says:

"Since Poland had been occupied in the Summer of 1915, the fight over Poland's future would not cease. It reminds me of the old story of hunters who divided the lion's skin before they had the lion.

"The Berlin and Vienna governments agreed that Poland should be freed from the Russian yoke. That was as far as they could get. As to how the 'liberation' should be carried out there was no agreement. The German policy only moved in that direction forward by sheer necessity.

"Germany did not relish the idea of the independent Poland, annoying and menacing her as a thorn in her side. The Austro-Hungarians, however, were enthusiastic and expected great developments.

"Personally, I had always mistrusted the Poles. I did not believe in measures that would forever alienate from us the Russian people. I knew the Poles, for I was born and brought up in West Prussia, near the Polish border.

"For this reason I was certain there never could be any friendly and neighborly relations between Germany and a resuscitated Poland.

HAD BEEN A NUISANCE

"The Polish irredenta had been a nuisance for a long time, from the Prussian point of view. It would become worse as soon as an independent Polish nation would be placed in a position to back it up.

"Of course Austria, by way of Galicia, would gain the preponderating influence in the new Polish State. This would bar Germany from any expansion in the east and confine her to the west, where she was up against a stone wall, militarily as well as politically.

"Polish soldiers, conscripted in the Polish speaking parts of Prussia, had done their duty loyally. Whether they would continue to do so after an independent Poland should be in existence, I doubted very much.

"The ardent advocates of a 'free Poland' figured on a whole Polish army to augment the German forces in less than no time. But I refused to be swayed by prospects so seductive.

"The young Poles had succeeded splendidly in escaping the Russian recruiting sergeants, and I doubted they would rally around the German banners. I knew they hated the Russians no more than the Germans.

"Even should we have succeeded in forming a Polish army it would have been an element of weakness instead of strength. We should never have been able to rely upon a Polish army. We should have needed an army to watch them. Experiences in the Austro-Hungarian army had taught me this lesson ad nauseam.

"Accordingly, when I heard the Imperial Chancellor had gone to Vienna to finally solve the Polish question, I put my foot down and succeeded in having the matter postponed. And it never came up again as long as I remained at the head of the general staff."

FOR SUBMARINE WAR

General von Falkenhayn was an advocate of the unrestricted submarine war. In this connection he writes:

"In April, 1916, I again demanded unrestricted submarine war. I demanded it so much more for the reason that the chief of the admiralty staff had assured me the only way the navy could co-operate in the world conflict would be by submarine attacks. To risk the entire navy in a sea battle would be inadvisable, I was told. In view of the enemy's superiority, the German fleet would not have any chance.

"Our fleet, should it engage in open battle, might be destroyed to an extent which would expose our sea coast to enemy attacks and jeopardise control of the Baltic, a serious question in view of the ore imports so sorely needed from Sweden.

"The one large sea battle of the war subsequently confirmed the correctness of this view. This sea battle took place a few weeks later, May 31. It was the result of a chance meeting, and won eternal laurels for our naval flag, so short lived and not a thing of the past.

"It proved the admiralty staff had been right when it refused to risk the whole fleet in a sea battle. Whether it would have been wise to have risked the whole fleet in a sudden dash against the shores of England right at the moment the war began, is an entirely different question.

DISAGREED ON U-BOATS

"In the matter of submarine war the political authorities and the army command disagreed. Even when I insisted the submarine war would be an essential part of our warfare and necessary to bring about victory, by breaking the enemy's spirit, the political authorities continued to disagree.

"The Chancellor went so far as to communicate to the American Ambassador that Germany had given up all plans of unrestricted submarine war, without consulting me about it. When I heard of it I thought it best to accept a situation already accomplished.

"I assumed the Kaiser had consented to the disavowal, and had I protested I should have resigned at that time. But that would have called the enemy's attention to a serious disagreement within the circle of the military and political advisers of the Kaiser. It was necessary to avoid any disclosures of this sort, and so I decided to stick to my post."

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 27.—Exchange quotations:

London	46.04
New York	12.89
Belgium	96.75
Spain	241.75
Italy	85.25
Rumania	19.50
Suisse	234.50
French War Loans:	
3 percent	59.70
4 percent 1917.....	71.40
4 percent 1918.....	71.05
5 percent	88.65

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS & HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 29, 1920

WEATHER

Mist or fog at the Saddles. Strong winds or gale from NW at the rear of the depression. New wave of cold.

A New Russian Situation

IMPORTANT developments are taking place in the general Russian situation. Failure of Kolchak, Denikin and Judenitch to stem the tide of Bolshevism is largely responsible for the shifts and changes in policy chronicled in the last few days. Viscount Uchida has just told the Japanese Diet that Japan is sending "only about half a division" to reenforce the Japanese army in Siberia. This announcement followed a Cabinet Council at which the opinion prevailed that, in view of the fact that America and the Allied Powers have adopted a policy of non-interference, Japan would not be justified in continuing to interfere.

Of course the despatch of "only about half a division" must be interpreted as heralding a definite change in the Japanese policy in Siberia. Japan, indeed, might just as well have announced that she plans shortly to withdraw all her troops from Siberia—that is, unless she is expecting something to happen there which will afford her the pretext of sending in a large army.

Half of a division added to her present forces there will not be enough to stop the eastward roll of Bolshevism, and her avowed object in Siberia is to erect a barrier against the Reds. It may be that she counts on a clash between the Bolshevists and the Japanese which would enable her to declare war and throw in a big army. There will be a clash all right in case the Japanese army attempts to stop the Soviet army, and if the Japanese army is not planning to stop the Red army, it would seem to us that the forthright and safe policy for Japan to pursue would be that of immediate withdrawal of all her forces. It is up to Japan to go in full force or get out altogether, and as we have pointed out repeatedly, the only justifiable policy is the latter. Sending in "only about half a division" doesn't sound right.

The other change in policy with which we have to deal is that indicated by the partial lifting of the blockade against Russia. The Allies, and Japan plan a resumption of trade between Russia and themselves. Their announcement from Paris to this effect would seem to be the last blow necessary to complete the collapse of the forces in Russia still opposing Lenin and Trotsky. To be sure, they declare that they propose to deal with both sides in Russia. But there is little to be got from the side that has been opposing the Soviet Government. They will have mainly to deal with the Bolshevists, and with the opening up of this trade, which is wholly designed to supply Europe with food and other raw materials and thus incidentally to rectify exchange, it would seem to us to be certain that peace with Bolshevist Russia becomes measureably near.

Conditions in "Red" Russia have been so misrepresented that the world at large can only catch at passing straws for the truth. One had been led to believe that there was no organisation and no discipline because of the "Red Terror," and that the populace was wholly engaged in the sanguinary task of exterminating itself. Murder and massacre, desolation and desecration!

And then we suddenly learn that discipline and order prevail. The armies are small and well led, they obey orders and they are successful. The factories are productive. And the Peace Council announces from Paris that the crops in Russia last year were the largest in thirty years!

And if the Allies are about to enter into trade and peace with Soviet Russia, what is Japan going to do?

Russia Opened Floodgates Of War, Says Bethmann-Hollweg

By Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg

(Former Imperial Chancellor of Germany in his new book)

Nine years before the war German mistrust of England took too deep root to be shaken, especially as the result of the policy of Edward VII., and it was not possible to allay the general excitement.

This embitterment did not confine itself to jingoes or the so-called militarists, but took a firm hold of all those classes of the people which had peaceful development earnestly at heart.

The Kaiser, although besieged from many sides, could not be shaken from his firm stand for peace during the fateful weeks of the Moroccan dispute, and, in full accord with the Foreign Office, I was able to pursue a policy of negotiation which finally led to the treaty of November 11, 1911, which appeared to settle the disagreement satisfactorily to all parties.

The bitter criticism of this conciliatory policy in the Reichstag I even now consider as politically unwise. Such passionate attacks on a man who had helped to halt a deadly danger easily caused the impression in foreign countries that an outbreak of the catastrophe which threatened Europe would have been welcomed by Germany.

WARNING FOR ENGLAND

If it was intended to warn England then it should have been realised that such sharp words used publicly in the Reichstag would have quite the opposite effect upon the British mentality.

The experience in England in 1902 when a mistake of Chamberlain's was corrected satisfied our own public opinion but did us untold harm in England. This alone should have taught us better how to act.

How extreme was some opinion in Germany and how little some elements grasped the situation was shown by the peculiar argument of Deputy Bassermann, who was considered by his party an authority on foreign affairs. He declared that since the Frenchmen did not care to talk we should have brought them to a sense of the seriousness of the situation not by sending the Panther, but through military action "which should have taken place on our Western border, since all differences with France leading to war would not be decided in Africa but in Europe."

The attitude was that a European settlement would have to come sooner or later anyway, but now and then little political or business arrangements were very welcome. The suggestion of a general agreement was always promptly dropped and those courtesies extended to prominent Frenchmen in Germany, especially by the Kaiser, were always received with politeness but never without mistrust.

ELECTION OF POINCARE

The general trend was in the direction of Chauvinism. The French cabinet which made the Moroccan agreement, including those certainly not great sacrifices of French colonial possessions, was soon forced by public opinion to resign.

When Poincare was elected president in January, 1913, by a large majority, it was publicly stated that the result was determined by the foreign policy and France was then ready for great sacrifices under the leadership of her president. All his utterances were nationalistic in spirit. He originated in Alsace-Lorraine and his attitude bore marked results in those provinces.

The quite different note which the French press sounded on the accession of Poincare to power was quite noticeable to me from the first day in my conversation with Monsieur Cambon. Until then the Ambassador frequently touched upon the theme that closer personal relations between statesmen would lead to a mutual understanding. I believe he worked heartily for this end.

But suddenly the Ambassador was visibly changed. The theme of personal relations was touched upon no more. When he called upon me after his frequent trips to Paris he was still as courteous as before, but as soon as the subject of public sentiment in France was broached he became silent.

FRENCH RENAISSANCE

The evolution of the French character during the last few years before the war was clear to everyone. It was no exaggeration to speak of a pronounced renaissance of the nation after its disaster of 1870. Our military attache, Herr von Winterfeldt, repeatedly called our attention to the very marked improvement in the French army, which could be possible only in view of rejuvenation of the entire people. Perhaps we did not acquaint ourselves sufficiently with the true character of our neighbors to realise fully what was going on.

It was while we were still negotiating with France over Morocco that Italy reached out her hands for Tripoli. The destruction of the Triple Alliance became more imminent. There was undisguised gloating on the part of the Entente over Italy's straying from the way of her allies.

The actual text of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, however, did not stand in the way of the Italian enterprise. Italy was not bound to have our sanction for activities in Africa and has never asked for such. But we were compelled to see that Italy, in pursuance of her aims in Africa, should not come into conflict with the general interests of the Alliance as embodied in the treaty.

COMPELLED TO MEDIATE

During the Tripolitan war there were repeated instances when it was very difficult to maintain an understanding between Italy and Austria-Hungary. When, to force a decision, Italy attempted to attack Turkey in Europe, the question of the status quo in the Balkans, over which Italy and Austria-Hungary had agreements, became critical. Again and again we were compelled to mediate to prevent serious danger.

In these efforts although it was against their will, the French helped us.

Both France and England had recognised for years Italy's aspirations in Tripoli and possibly these aims were included in the plans for partitioning the African coast territory. But after the French had assured themselves of their interests in Morocco they endeavored to curtail Italy's booty. On the sea and over the question of Tunis they were distinctly unfriendly to the Italians, and worked secretly and in the open against their getting too strong a foothold in Tripoli.

For the most part their aim was to make too easy a success for Italy an impossibility. Italian aspirations in Tunis were feared.

Still Germany was always skeptical of Italian adherence to the Alliance if a crisis should arise. Rome had assumed numerous obligations, not only with the western Powers but with Russia as well. The recent Bolshevik revelations show that Italy secured Russian support of her Tripolitan aims in 1909 in return for assurances to the Tsar in regard to the Mediterranean Straits.

Our relations with Turkey were greatly endangered by Italy's attack in Tripoli. The Entente press was very active in pointing out how little dependence could be put upon a friendship which could not even restrain an ally. But the confidence enjoyed in Constantinople by Kiderlen-Waechter and our Ambassador, Baron von Marschall, was strong enough to weather this attack. Besides, Turkey was confronted by dangers which far overshadowed the loss of her African outpost.

There was nothing for the Ottoman's to do but to come to an understanding with Italy as soon as possible in order to be prepared for nearer and more dangerous enemies.

In February of 1912, the Balkan States began their preparations for a general onslaught on Turkey. We received early indications of this pending action and also definite assurances of the completion of the Balkan Alliance. That Russia was behind it we could readily surmise.

As a matter of course, France was aware of Russia's part in the Balkan embroglio and England was also taken into her confidence.

TRIED TO LOCALISE WARS

Soon after the consummation of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty, Sazonof notified the English Government of its general contents and immediately after the outbreak of the Balkan war all details of the treaty as well as the plan of division of the booty was submitted to England. At the same time England was asked to support the wishes of the Balkan peoples and of Russia.

How England answered this we do not know, but even though we must concede that Sir Edward Grey, in conjunction with us, tried not to permit the Balkan Wars to disturb the general European peace, he was fully aware of the Russian plans to stand the Balkans on its head. A spark from these fires, even against his will, might at any moment alight in the European powder magazine and cause an explosion.

During the entire Balkan Wars France was unreservedly in support of Russia, and Monsieur Poincare gave assurances that should Russia make war France would do the same, because they knew that Germany was standing behind Austria. The Italian Ambassador was told the same thing.

With the quick defeat of Turkey and the consequent quarreling between the victors, the promoters of the Balkan alliance lost their leadership. Even the word of the Tsar was no longer strong enough to hold the hatred of the Serbs and Bulgars within bounds.

The protectorate over the Balkans had for the moment become a thankless task, and because of this embarrassment and the inability to lead developments into the desired channels, it was finally decided to organise a sort of a concert of European nations.

Pandora's box had been opened, but nobody knew how to close it again.

In these disturbing circumstances the Kaiser observed a very careful attitude and did everything in his power to preserve peace. I remember distinctly a long conversation during November, 1912, when the Kaiser declared he would not march toward Paris and Moscow on account of Albania and Durazzo. He could not justify this before the German people.

Strong pressure upon Vienna was necessary on our part from time to time to prevent a too warlike sentiment.

Fighting in the Balkans had begun too early after all and it was necessary to put on the brakes. The results of this premature outbreak could not be shaped according to the wishes of its supporters.

The Balkan Alliance was intended at first to dismember European Turkey and assure protection against Austria in the rear. Russia and the Entente looked upon it as a means to bring about a solid Balkan front against the Central Powers.

Bulgaria's hopes had been destroyed and her trust in Russia impaired. The army had rolled up its flags and was waiting for better times, never forgetting the hatred of Servia and Rumania, who had finished her defeat.

SERVIA AGAINST AUSTRIA

Servia had made a tremendous step forward. Her further aims were to be attained only in a war with Austria-Hungary, and with a strengthened self-confidence she went about her preparations for future tasks. Rumania had taken everything, and even more than she could use, on the side toward Bulgaria. Her opposition to Austria-Hungary was pronounced. For German diplomacy there was nothing to do but to prevent her going over entirely to the Entente.

The strengthening of Greek power was of great advantage to the dynasty in Athens, and augmented the friendly feeling for Germany in that country, always under a strong pressure from the Entente.

This was the situation at the end of the second Balkan war. There could be no doubt that the peace of Bucharest marked but a short period of inactivity. So far as it had been possible to prevent a European conflagration, the Ambassadors' Conference had been of some avail, but in the end all of Europe was under the impression that the Balkan wars were symptoms of impending terrible events.

Russia's alliance with France had been strengthened more and more. Sazonof, in the Spring of 1914, told one of our financiers that we should let Austria go and then we would be rid of the menace of France.

Whether, and to what extent, the Russian plans for extension to the Mediterranean were known to England and France, we cannot say, but it certainly was not mere coincidence that in a great part of the French press a desire for war was very evident in the Spring of 1914.

The Cabinet in Petrograd desired to open the gates for the floods of war with the full determination of Russia's aim to steer the Russian ship of state on a sea of blood to the Golden Horn.

Life In Soviet Russia As Seen By An Englishman

The Russian correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, Mr. W. T. Goode, recently returned, sets forth the results of an extended trip of study in soviet territory in a series of articles which have aroused great interest in England. He also tells, for the first time, the story in full of his arrest at Reval by the Esthonian authorities and his detention on British warships for one month, acts which he describes as grossly outrageous.

At Reval, we are told, he was put under arrest by an Esthonian officer and kept for thirty hours at the local jail, during which period he had neither food nor sleep. On his release, obtained through his energetic insistence and accompanied by the admission that his arrest had been undertaken on request by the British command, he was invited on board the British destroyer Venturous, whose commander offered to take him to Helsingfors. Instead, however, he was conducted to Bjorko—an act he characterises as kidnaping—examined by the British officer in command, Admiral Cowan, and removed to the light cruiser Danae, on which he remained until his landing at Sheerness on September 29, after the lapse of more than three weeks. In closing the account of his adventure Mr. Goode remarks that "he has yet to receive any explanation of the gross outrage of his arrest and detention."

A DANGEROUS TRIP

The trip from Reval to the soviet capital was one fraught with numberless dangers and difficulties. At last however, the correspondent alighted at the railroad terminal at Moscow. He communicates his impressions of city life:

"I went from the station to the room which had been allotted to me. All hotels have been nationalised and are now used as government offices or apportioned as homes for ministerial employs and other workers. A number of great houses have also been commandeered and used in the same way. It is quite natural, therefore, that the soviet, in whose disposal all accommodation rests, should have fixed a room for me to live in while in Moscow.

"I had visited Moscow twice before and was familiar with its appearance and life. My first impression, then, as I crossed the town was bound to be a vivid one. It was more—it was bewildering. I had expected to find evidences of great destruction and a crushed and cowed populace. I certainly did not find the Moscow of my last visit, but I found life going on in an ordinary, commonplace way, street markets flourishing, large numbers of people in the streets (the population has increased by 25 percent), tramcars running, with loads of people hanging on to any excrescence that would give hand and foot hold, and on this first occasion no evidences of destruction. That came later, when I went freely about the city.

LITTLE DESTRUCTION

"Then I discovered streets where the facades of the buildings were chipped by shot, windows pierced by bullets, the holes mended by plaques of glass, in some cases with paper, and at the bottom of one of the boulevards a carre-four which was a mass of tumbled brick and ruin, while a row of tall houses on one side was nothing but a skeleton of gutted brick and stone work. This was the result of the rising of the Social Revolutionaries in June last year. But on the whole the destruction was very small when the huge size of the city and the scenes that have taken place there are taken into account. . . .

"'Moscow is a dead city,' said to me a man in a town on the way to Kieff which I visited. That seems to me to be too strong a statement. There is plenty of movement, plenty of noise, but on the whole life is grayer in tone, duller in favor, than in the Moscow which I knew a few years ago."

One of the things that struck Mr. Goode most at Moscow was the completeness of public safety, maintained by the police and armed military patrols. Security in the streets, he says, is absolute even at night, in spite of the fact that there is no street lighting. Prostitution has disappeared and beggary has been considerably reduced.

Mr. Goode's attention and time were chiefly devoted to studying the soviet personnel and the methods of Bolshevist officialdom. He asserts that the eighteen commissaries, or ministers, are "men of unusual intelligence," in some cases of high technical qualifications. He says:

"The commissaries of the people form the real executive, and they are men of grip. They recoil from no act which they consider justifiable in the interests of the government. And here is, I think, one of the secrets of their power. Another is their capacity for work. The stories of orgies and of self-seeking are quite false. A London clerk lives better than they do. Their lives are very simple their habits and dress equally so (I saw only one of them who was at all well dressed), and the reality is a life of work to which a convict's is child's play. They bear marks of the strain under which they live. I do not know what is the average number of hours worked daily by the commissaries, but one of them works regularly from lunch time to 3 or 4 o'clock a.m., and has never been known to go out to breathe fresh air; another takes only five hours' sleep; still another takes less. . . .

"The commissariats or ministries are well housed, elaborately organised, and highly staffed. The number of people working directly in them, or in connection with them in the provinces, is immense. . . . Numbers of bourgeois and of former functionaries are employed, and at first one of the greatest dangers and difficulties was the amount of sabotage experienced. But this was dealt with ruthlessly, and sabotage was made one of the crimes answerable to the revolutionary tribunal—the extraordinary commission. The head and front of the whole organisation is supplied by the Communists—who have a party organisation of their own to which the leaders belong. Its discipline, self-imposed, is complete and unique, and is rigidly observed. When called upon for some duty, however distasteful, the professed Communist must obey without hesitation. At times even the leaders are ordered off into the country to some part where propaganda,' explanation, or justification is needed—and they go.

"In cases where some lapse occurs—bribery or lawbreaking—if the offender be a non-Communist he is punished with prison, if a Communist he is shot as a traitor to his principles."

The climax of Mr. Goode's experiences at Moscow was his long awaited interview with Lenin himself, secured with much difficulty, for the time of the soviet chief is extremely valuable. On the morning of the appointment Mr. Goode drove up to the Kremlin and entered the building where Lenin lived. Here is the account of the interview.

"I hung my hat and coat in the antechamber, passed through a room in which clerks were at work, and entered the room in which the executive committee of the Council of People's Commissaries holds its meetings—in other words, the council chamber of the Cabinet of the Soviet Republic. I had kept my appointment strictly to time, and my companion passed on (rooms in Russia are always en suite) to let Lenin know that I had arrived. I then followed him into a room in which Lenin works and waited a minute for his coming. Here let me say that there is no magnificence about this suite of rooms. They are well and solidly furnished; the council chamber is admirably arranged for its purpose, but everything is simple, and there is an atmosphere of hard work about everything. Of the meretricious splendor I had heard so much there is not a trace.

LENIN

"I had but the time to make these observations, mentally, when Lenin entered the room. He is a man of middle height, about fifty years old, active and well proportioned. His features at first sight seem to have a slight Chinese cast and his hair and pointed beard have a ruddy brown tinge. The head is well domed, and his brow broad and well raised. He has a pleasant expression in talking, and indeed his manner can be described as distinctly prepossessing. He speaks clearly in a well modulated voice, and throughout the interview he never hesitated or betrayed the slightest confusion. Indeed, the only clearly cut impression he left on me was that here was a clear, cold brain, a man absolutely master of himself and of his subject, expressing himself with a lucidity that was as startling as it was refreshing.

"My companion had seated himself on the other side of the table to act as interpreter in case of need; he was not wanted. After a word of introduction I asked what I should speak, French or German. He replied that if I did not object he would prefer to speak English, and that if I would only speak clearly and slowly he would be able to follow everything. I agreed, and he was as good as his word, for only once during the three-quarters of an hour that the meeting lasted did he stumble at a word and then only for an instant; he had seized my meaning almost immediately. . . .

"I had spoken of my questions to only one man, the commissary who accompanied me, and he became very depressed, and gave it as his opinion that Lenin would not answer them. To his unfeigned astonishment the questions were answered promptly, simply and decisively, and when the interview was ended my companion naively expressed his wonderment.

"The guidance of the interview was left to me. I began at once. I wanted to know how far the proposals which Mr. Bullitt took to the conference at Paris still held good. Lenin replied that they still held good, with such modifications as the changing military situation might indicate. Later he added that in the agreement with Bullitt it had been stated that the changing military position might bring in alterations. Continuing, he said Bullitt was unable to understand the strength of British and American capitalism, but that if Bullitt were President of the United States peace would soon be made.

"Then I took up again the thread by asking what was the attitude of the Soviet Republic to the small nations who had split off the Russian Empire and had proclaimed their independence.

"He replied that Finland's independence had been recognised in November, 1917; that he (Lenin) had personally handed to Swinhufvud, then head of the Finnish Republic, the paper on which this recognition was officially stated; that the Soviet Republic had announced some time previously that no soldiers of the Soviet Republic would cross the frontier with arms in their hands; that the Soviet Republic had decided to create a neutral strip or zone between its territory and Esthonia, and would declare this publicly; that it was one of its principles to recognise the independence of all small nations, and that finally it had just recognised the independence of the Bashkir Republic—and, he added, the Bashkirs are a weak and backward people.

PROPAGANDA

"For the third time I took up the questioning, asking what guarantees could be offered against official propaganda among the Western peoples if by any chance relations with the Soviet Republic were opened. His reply was that they had declared to Bullitt that they were ready to sign an agreement not to make official propaganda. As a government they were ready to undertake that no official propaganda should take place; if private persons undertook propaganda they would do it at their own risk and be amenable to the laws of the country in which they acted."

Correspondence

A Protest

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—This is a protest against the prohibitive rental asked by the Town Hall—which makes it impossible for the public, the majority of whom are ratepayers, to hear lectures of such universal interest as Mr. Roy Chapman Andrew's on "Little Known Yunnan."

The lecture room of the Royal Asiatic Society was far too small to accommodate the crowds that turned out in this inclement weather to hear him and at least one hundred persons, including a class of twenty or thirty girl students from one of our local schools, had to go back home without ever having gotten near the door of the lecture room.

I think it is time for the public to revolt against this sort of thing. Famous people are constantly coming to Shanghai and many of them are willing to talk to the people here but there seems to be no place where all who wish to hear them can find space to do so. Can't something be done? We get all too few of worthwhile things out here. Inclosing my card, I am,

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

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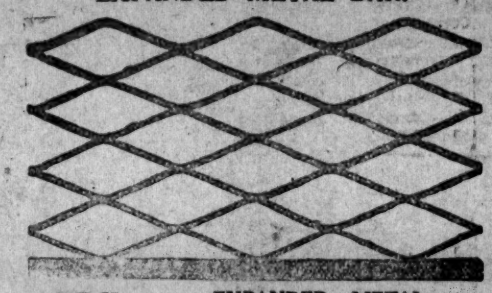

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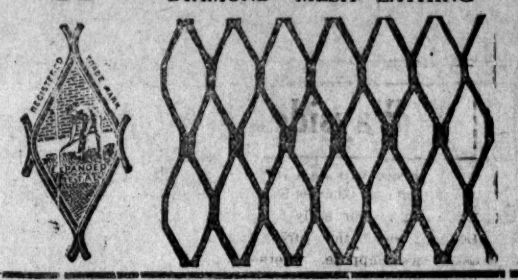

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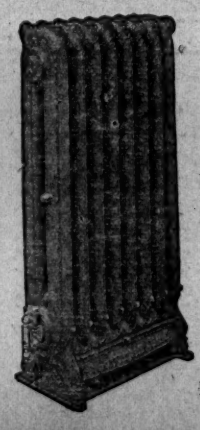

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

I'D BETTER LEAVE THIS CORNED BEEF OUT HERE UNTIL I GO IN TO SEE MAGGIE. I'LL GIT IT WHEN SHE SENDS ME TO THE STORE.
I WANNA TAKE IT OVER TO DUGAN'S HOUSE AN' HAVE HIM COOK IT FER ME.
WELL, MAGGIE. DO YOU WANT ME TO GO TO THE STORE.
YES AND BE QUICK ABOUT IT.
NOW FOR THE CORNED BEEF.
O-W!
GEO MCMANUS 10-8

Wayside Points Of View

Procedure As Usual

The trial of the ex-Kaiser has now been set for early in 1920, in London, when the jurors will be asked, we suppose, whether they have read about the case in the newspapers.—*Detroit News.*

* * *

Not Worth The Price

Government experts are trying to determine what it costs to live in Washington. Whatever it is, the privilege is not worth the price.—*Omaha Bee.*

* * *

A Place to Retrench

The public should pause to take note that it is paying the salaries of the agitators, too.—*Baltimore American.*

* * *

Present Outlook

If the miners freeze the farmers and the farmers starve the miners there's a bare chance that the rest of us will quietly expire of cold and hunger.—*Indianapolis News.*

* * *

Except That Waits Are Shorter

The cost of living resembles the elevator in that it always is going up if you'll only wait a moment.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

* * *

And Tragic

Various Allied nations argue about who won the war, and in Germany they are debating who lost it. It's an amusing old world.—*Detroit Journal.*

* * *

Hardly Sweet Enough

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," but they won't help out in a sugar shortage.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

* * *

Words, Idle Words

The more capital and labor get together the further apart they seem.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

* * *

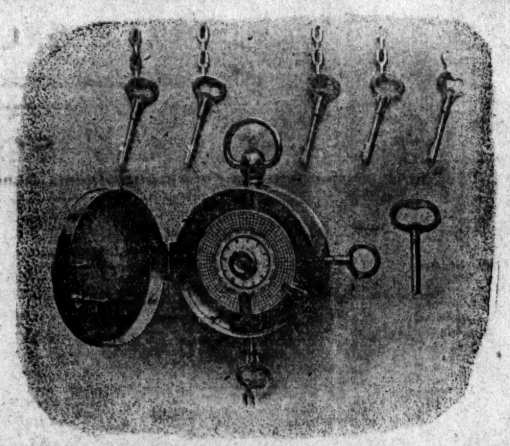
Speedy Kansas

In handling the coal situation Kansas is again showing her heels to the rest of the country.—*Toledo Blade.*

* * *

The New Europe

Europe under the peace treaty begins to look like a map of the wooly West—all reservations, overlapping claims and withdrawals from entry.—*Washington Post.*



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Modern Improvements

By Roy K. Moulton

We'll say the ancients must have had a heck of a time without any of our modern improvements. No telephones, no elevators, no hot and cold, no phonographs, no self-sharpening lead pencils, no hot-air furnaces, no propaganda or im-propaganda, no electric curling irons, no tinlizzies, no prohibition, no strikes, no germs, no appendices——

Say, those old birds must have had a perfectly miserable time, come to think about it. All they had to do was to sit back and enjoy themselves and not worry.

When grandpa went home at night and took off his shoes and put his feet in the oven of the cookstove and settled down for the evening to read Dr. Hostetter's almanac before taking his hot rum and beating it for the hay, nobody could call him up on the phone and ask him to shoe a horse for a personal friend or go and carry in a few armfuls of wood for a sick lodge brother. He didn't even have to spend his evening hours trying to coax a balky furnace.

He never had a microbe, for those things had not yet been added to the list of improvements. The whole village drank out of a tin cup at the town pump, and in those days the old boys used to swap pipes down at the grocery store. Occasionally they lived to be a hundred. In fact, some of them are living yet.

Nowadays a man is a poor fish if he doesn't go through life weighted down with enough modern improvements to swamp a seagoing elephant.

His principal old-man-of-the-sea is the telephone. In the old days they never called anybody up because they had no phones. Now-a-days we call them up but don't get them, which shows that, although we have progressed a long way, we haven't got very far.

Modern improvements are the order of the day. The average man carries several pounds of excess junk on his person and has several thousand dollars' worth in his house. The average man's pockets will assay a patent cigar-lighter that won't work when he wants it to, but goes off when he doesn't want it to and sets fire to his trousers; a fountain pen that doesn't leak when there is no ink in it, a bunch of keys that won't fit anything that he remembers, an address book with a lot of stuff in it that he can't read, a bank-book that he has had no use for since the war started, a nail-clipper that will do anything but clip, a gold watch chain with a gold knife on it that won't cut butter in the middle of July, and forty other modern improvements that do everything but improve.

His office is so cluttered with modern improvements that he spends all his time running the improvements and buying new ones. Among these is a patent lead pencil sharpener that peels the wood away from the lead and then breaks the lead off up to the peeling point. The average man can manage to chew up eight or nine pencils in this way during the day, and when he wants to write he gets out the old jackknife and sharpens one.

In his filing cabinet he files away the stuff that he expects never to find again. When he has an important document that he may want to refer to in the future he shoves it in his hip pocket.

By the time he gets through monkeying with the modern improvements it is too late to do any business and he hastens to catch the 5:15 for home, where he can spend the evening doctoring up the myriad of modern improvements there, fixing those that he can fix himself, and sending for the plumber, the electrician, the carpenter, the furnace worker, the piano-player man, the washing machine expert and the efficiency expert to fix those that are beyond him.

Many a poor, over-worked soul who is on the verge of nervous prostration from looking after his "modern improvements" longs for a few of the ancient improvements that his grandfather enjoyed.

Today

Leave Thirst Behind.
We Elect An Autocrat.
The World May End—
But Hold Your Real Estate.

By Arthur Brisbane

Around the neck of the Statue of Liberty, and at the entrance of the Golden Gate, there might be put electric signs reading in letters of gold, "The glorious land of pure water."

Those that enter, hereafter, may leave thirst behind. The Supreme Court has decided that the temporary prohibition is Constitutional, and the country will stay dry until the middle of January, when regular prohibition begins under a Constitutional Amendment.

Discussing Presidential booms, Mr. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, who himself is not entirely boom proof, made this interesting statement:

"It is an important election for the intelligent realise that our country now elects not merely a President. This country is going to elect a man to act as autocrat for four years. We know, at least, that the man elected can be an autocrat if he chooses."

Mr. Gerard quoted the late Mr. Bowers, able lawyer, in prophecy as follows:

"Before long the Executive and the Courts, taking advantage of public contempt for Legislative bodies, will take away all power from those bodies and share it between them. A little later the Executive, getting the people to side with him against the Courts, will take all power to himself."

Interesting prophecy. All history shows that with a man once in high position, it depends upon himself what power he shall have and use.

However, to many citizens, all earthly things are unimportant. Some scientist recently expected the world to end Dec. 17.

Gentlemen who would rather guess than know, pointed out that a lot of planets are lined up on one side of our great furnace, the sun. They say all those planets pulling with the power of gravitation against the sun in one direction will cause some cataclysm, at the least, great sun spots, much to be feared.

In reality, half a dozen little planets on one side of the sun can affect the sun about as much as it would affect some express train if you put half a dozen babies all together on one side of the aisle, instead of scattering them.

The sun is well able to carry its little load through space, and it doesn't matter where the celestial planetary children happen to locate themselves in their spiral spinnings.

More interesting to those that would rather know than guess is the probable origin of all nonsense about the planets, conjunctions, astrology, fortune telling by stars, etc.

One of the earliest civilisations took root in Egypt, where sure crops, abundant food and good weather enabled men easily to own slaves and have time to think.

At the same time each year the waters of the Nile rose, and, carrying with them fertile soil, inundated the Nile valley. Pagan priests measured the rise and told in advance what the crop could be.

Draper writes: "The Egyptians observed that the rising of the Nile coincided with the Heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog star, and hence they very plausibly referred it to celestial agencies."

They saw the beautiful star rise, they noticed that the water rose at the same time. They credited the Dog-star with producing an effect with which it had nothing whatever to do. Gradually were built up myths and superstitions about all stars and planets, their conjunctions, risings and disappearances. Intelligent gentlemen knew how to make all this profitable by deceiving the ignorant.

Those same Egyptians, interested in the rising of the Nile more than in anything else, and watching for the Dog-star, observed that the rise happened at intervals of about three hundred and sixty days.

"This," says Draper, "was the first determination of the length of the year."

The world is not likely to end very soon. We learn once more that superstitions carried in man's mind for thousands of centuries are more powerful than the thin coasting of recently acquired scientific knowledge.

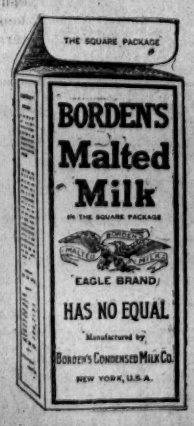
However, men do not take the "end of the world" as seriously as they used to.

In the year 1000, practically all of the so-called civilised world was ready for the end. The most enthusiastic sold their property, at great sacrifice, that they might hurriedly do good deeds with the proceeds, thus buying a seat in the front row above. Thousands dressed in white went up on hill-tops ready to ascend.

They presently went down hill again, and found the cold-blooded "real-estaters" offering their lands and houses for sale or rent. The world learns. It thinks the world may end, but holds on to its real estate.

NO MORE RESTLESS, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

that take away the joy of living. Your body demands sleep in which to build up and replenish the tissues worn away by the usual day's work. Does yours get it—or do you roll and toss through a nerve-racking restless night? If you suffer, try a cup of



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(in the square package),

taken hot just before retiring. Consisting of rich creamy milk, extracts of wheat and barley malt (in powder and non-alcoholic), it will soothe tired nerves and induce sound, refreshing sleep, without reaction.

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS

Start The Day With A Laugh

Ancestors will happen in the best of families. Everything is high these days. A good many couples get married at high noon.

There was a scarcity of Christmas trees this time—on account of the late war.

I have never seen a society woman who didn't talk as though she had a cold in the head.

An automobile is a sewing machine for wild oats.

A fellow who wears a cutaway coat is about as much of a rube as the fellow was twenty years ago who didn't.

There is only one thing harder to get than a square deal and that is a square meal.

We will never have universal peace. People will always be getting married.

One way to borrow trouble is to run away with somebody else's wife.

There are a lot of old-settlers who never settle for anything.

A pessimist is a man who stays at home and waits for it to rain while everybody else goes to the show.

There isn't much that can be done for a man who cheats himself playing solitaire.

If Ananias had not been a liar we would never have heard of him.

In the olden days girls wore one-button gloves and gown buttoned up to the neck. Now they wear one-botton gowns and gloves buttoned up to the neck.

One way for a lady to get a neat figure is to sue somebody for $100,000 breach of promise and win the suit.

A letter in the mail box is worth two in the coat pocket.

A woman's crowning glory is some other woman's hair.

If there is anything more arduous than shoveling snow with a pancake turner it is turning pancakes with a snow shovel.

Among the quotations on the stock market we never see are those from Shakespeare or Milton.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale in all Chemists and 5/6 ea. or post free 5/- fr.p MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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36, Nanking Road.

In 1929—The Anti-Onion League Secures Convictions

By J. J. Libson

Washington, D. C., January 16.—That the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution is a living law and not a mere formal statute was proven here today when the Supreme Court handed down a decision that once for all settled the point. Hereafter anyone using onions or garlic in the raw state in any State will be liable to a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year or both. This marks a decided victory for the Anti-Onion League and defeat for the vegetable interests who, it is said, spent much money to fight the new amendment. They failed as the liquor interests and the tobacco interests before them.

The Enforcement bill, drawn up by Representative Miss Lilly O. Valley, president of the Anti-Onion League, is said to be a whopper with teeth in it. It provides for the appointment of 20,000 deputies or onion smellers who will be keen on the scent of lawbreakers. This law is most comprehensive and includes scallions and chives as well as garlic.

The State of Maine has secured the first conviction under the law, upheld by the State courts. Mike Pagliacci was convicted of garlic in the first degree. When his premises were searched a large quantity of onion sets was discovered in his cellar. A suspicious looking cold frame was also found. It is said that he planned to raise a crop of early Spring scallions.

St. Louis, Mo.—Jim Hokum, the local Chief Deputy, raided a wholesale florist this afternoon and found a crate of onions packed away among his stock, which he sold as narcissus bulbs at $4 a bulb. The Federal authorities are on the lookout for a special consignment of "tulips" from Bermuda.

Tacoma., Wash., January 15.—A Western agricultural expert claims to have found a substitute for onion. It tastes like an onion, has the necessary kick, but leaves no fumes behind it. It is called the 2.75 lily. The authorities are watching him closely.

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

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SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS, 31", 36" & 50" WIDE

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All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of production—sable, grape-sable, ermine, otter, beaver, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, mink, raccoon, skunk, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goat-skin rugs in largest sizes. Our skins are *superior* and *moderate* in *price*.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain Williams will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru,** Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Luenho,** 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 29,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung,** Captain W. McIllwain will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo,** Tons 2,671, Captain **Smith,** will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 30,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru,** Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, February 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN BAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Waishing,** 1,864, Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Saturday, January 31,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo,** Tons 2,664, Captain **Gibb,** will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, February 2,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo,** Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, February 3,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru,** Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain Roberts, will leave Captain A. E. Edward, will leave **Thursday, January 29,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage. apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain Ross, will leave on **Thursday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang,** Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the about ports on **Thursday, January 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Ichang,** Capt. J. S. De Wolf, will leave on **Saturday, January 31,** at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru,** Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 3,** at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru,** Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico **Maru,** Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on March 11th. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chekiang,** Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave on Thursday, **Jan. 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Capt. Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, January 31,** at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **February 1,** at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru,** Captain ——— ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **Feb. 11,** For Freight apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Africa Maru,** Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on 1st March. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 29

For United Kingdom

Per B. & S. s.s. Agapenor Jan. 31

For Europe, etc

Per P. and O s.s. Sangola Jan. 30

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Jan. 29

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per P.M. s.s. Venezela Feb. 7

From France, etc.

Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Feb. 7

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, February 3, 1920.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

Sunday, February 15, 1920.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "TATUNG" .....sails midnight January 29th
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight January 30th
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight February 1st.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....about February 6th.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "ICHANG" ..... Via Swatow, January 31st daylight.
S.S. "HUICHOW" ...direct February 3rd, daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....January 31st, daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

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Freight: Central No. 77.

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S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3

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FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ATLAS MARU	15,000		Feb. 9	Feb. 11
This steamer will not call at Marseilles and Hamburg.				
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	end of Feb.	
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.				
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	Mar.	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU ..... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, Feb. 29 Mar. 1

FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ..... 12,000 K. Komiya, Mar. 10 Mar. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU .... 5,000 M. Tsubaki, Jan. 30 Feb. 1

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
SUWA MARU ..... 2,500 A. Kawazuchi, Feb. 1 Feb. 3
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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TENYO MARU	March 14 "

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S.S. "NAGOYA" daylight, February 9.
S.S. "SOMALI" 5th February
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "SANGOLA" about 30th January, 1920.
S.S. "DILWARA" 12th February
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "MUTTRA" 29th January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 3rd February, 1920.

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*S.S. "AFRICA" about 29th January
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
* Carrying Passengers.

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S.S. "SAGAPORACK" .....March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 5
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SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. Japan	Jan. 30	*Emp. Russia	Feb. 9
Emp. Russia	Mar. 13	†Monteagle	Mar. 11
Monteagle	Mar. 27	*Via Manila	
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	† To Hongkong direct.	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10		

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. Colorado Springs	Feb. 4	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 15
S.S. West Cactus	Feb. 25	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 11
		S.S. West Cactus	Mar. 28
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 23
S.S. West Ison	Feb. 15		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."

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	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	Feb. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 16

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TOYAMA MARU ...	15,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 4

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Feb. 8
KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Jan. 30
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 2
WAKANOURA M. ..	5,500	Capt. K. Tsukada,	Feb. 10

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU.	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 9

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 30
YAWATA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Feb. 4
KOKURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Feb. 24

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AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Japan	..	..	21.00	..	..	18.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train		..	17.00	..	17.00	
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk		13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Ichang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Japan	..	28.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	do	28.00	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits & Europe via Suez	Sangola	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Esang	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Sangola	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong & United Kingdom via Suez	*Agapenor	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

A Parcels at 5 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B N B	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C.	Jan. 22	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
10 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O.N.W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Cantonese Women Demand Political Rights

(The Peking Leader)

A movement was recently started in Canton under the auspices of Miss Li Lien, Principal of the Canton Women's Physical Training Institute, and other leaders of the gentle sex, to demand political rights from the Government for women. In the middle of December a declaration signed by more than seventy women promoters and supporters of the movement was issued, pointing out the necessity of the emancipation of the woman class in China and calling a meeting of their sisters on December 23 to discuss the matter. The declaration was substantially as follows:

A DECLARATION

"The public is well acquainted with the fact that the woman class in China has been suffering long enough in bondage. In one word, the woman has been made a parasite or slave since time immemorial entirely contrary to the ideal of righteousness and humanity. Now it is our manifest duty to work for our own emancipation in order to restore us to the position of human beings. The emancipation of woman is a very important question of the day, which is not only connected with the welfare of the woman class alone but also with that of the country and society. In this question there are many phases, namely, emancipation in education, emancipation in vocation an demancipation in politics. In order to accomplish these ends the woman should receive education equal to that of man so that the woman may take up man's profession and play a part in politics as man does.

"Among all these the most significant thing to woman is political rights; for once she has such rights it will be a easy task for her to promote education for women and enable her to take up all kinds of professions; otherwise it will take a much longer time and with greater difficulty for her to attain her definite objective. Therefore, we have now no time to lose to start a movement to demand political rights for ourselves. As Parliament is at present making Constitution in Canton it offers us a rare opportunity. Our sisters should go to Parliament to demand that an explicit provision should be stipulated in the Constitution giving woman rights to participate in political affairs, and we should persevere until our demand is accepted.

"To demand political rights for woman is by no means an unusual or wonderful thing. It has happened in all civilised countries in the world. For instance, the Swedish woman acquired suffrage in 1700, some two hundred years ago, not to say the woman of America and France. Again, the British woman acquired political rights just last year while in Russia there is a woman holding a Ministership in the Cabinet and there are woman secretaries in the League of Nations. Apparently the woman's power in politics in on the ascendency daily; and for the sake of China's prestige alone we should make united efforts to struggle for it. For the purpose of discussing measures to present such a demand a women citizens' mass meeting will be held on December 23, at one o'clock p.m., in the premises of the Women's Physical Training Institute. Any and every woman interested in the matter is hereby earnestly invited to attend. Come! Let nobody waive her own birthright!"

THE MASS MEETING

Accordingly a mass meeting was opened on December 23 in the premises of the Women's Physical Training Institute and more than one thousand women were present, Miss Li Lien, Principal of the Institute, presiding. After the Chairman opened the meeting by a brief but impressive speech on the necessity of demanding political rights for women Miss Wu Chih-mei took the platform. Miss Wu said that in order to conduct the movement the women must have an independent organ of their own; hence it was necessary to organise a Women's Union. Miss Wu then continued to point out four reasons. In the first place, she said, such a Union might unite together all women interested in the movement both physically and mentally and hasten the woman class to their self-awakening; secondly it might enable the woman to earn her own living independently of man in commercial and industrial enterprises; thirdly, it might provide the woman with higher education and enable her to work for social development; and fourthly, the standard of morality of the woman might thus be raised higher correspondingly with her education.

The next speaker was Miss Chen Li-ching who suggested the organisation of a union by women exclusively for the purpose of demanding political rights and that women delegates should at once be sent to present demands on Parliament.

The suggestions of both Miss Wu and Miss Chen were later brought up for discussion. Views were expressed by a certain member that in order to bring their movement to a successful conclusion it was necessary to first enlist the support of the women throughout the country by organising a Women's Union in Canton and gradually establishing similar organs in other parts of the country. This was approved by all and at once passed unanimously. A Committee was elected to make preparations for the organisation of the proposed Union, the eleven members on the Committee being Misses Li Lien, Su Kai-jui, Wu chi-mei, Lo Yu-ch'ieh, Liao Fengen Huang Pei-chen, Chen Li-ching, Tao Hsiu-sun, Yang Yo-lien, Kung Yo-kwan and Lo Yin-chi. On the following day another meeting was held and it was decided that the name of the organ should be "The Canton Women's Union." At present the Committee is being kept busy about the internal organisation of the Union.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow: Mr. Tsong Yung-chang, Mrs. M. Y. Cheryshoff, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Nartrup Larren.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. D. F. A. Wallace, N. M. Droper, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Donnethern.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru for Japan: Capt. P. Y. Angus, Dr. A. Ingle, Mrs. P. Glennie, Mrs. B. I. Angel, Messrs. Nishimura, Terada, C. King, R. C. Flury, Yamane, P. L. Spence.

Per M.M. s.s. Alfenas for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johansson, Mr. J. Johansson, Miss D. Johansson; for Haiphong: Messrs. J. Delens, R. Peyre, A. Abjean, C. Rempo, Vié, Cartelas, Casteran, T. Auzias, Raynaud, Le Gall, Barret, Auriol, Pireyre, Miniierina, Lascerotte, Menebouf, Millet, Bastien, Lehoux, Lapont, Lieou, F. Champel, C. Rodolphe, J. Bissonnier, L. D. Duguey, G. Calchis, L. F. M. Christen, P. Gambotti, J. Gpurmel, C. Guininchauld, C. Daunois, Vang Hung, Trien van Moc, Lieu. Van Oc, Kuong van Doc, L. Mahe, M. Le Roux, A. Nelfise, M. Guedes, M. Le Blanc, R. Darchy, D. Lauglaney, L. Madeleine, R. Chambrun, A. Vernon, H. Le Hen, J. Le Saucem, F. Berre, J. Le Louarn, P. Laubriat, H. Fossati, Y. Ausquar, E. Blanzy, J. Royant, P. Le Guen, C. Stomlen, M. Evanno, J. Paugam, M. Coant, C. Cler.

Siccawei Weather Reports

27.—The depression advances slowly in the valley, deepening little by little the breezes are converging towards that center, in China and along the coasts. Weather mild, damp and rainy, with mist or fog at places. The Monsoon is interrupted even on the China Sea.

28.—Overcast, misty, and mild weather. The pressure has continued to decrease, while the wind is veering gradually to SW.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday

The I.-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Elpenor from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Saturday

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Chefoo for Lungkow on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Knight of the Garter, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking, which left Shanghai on January 20, left Yokohama for Honolulu and San Francisco at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The M. M. s.s. Porthos will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on Sunday, February 15, and the last passenger tender will leave the French Mail Jetty at 8 o'clock the same morning.

The C.N ss Ichang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of December 29, arrived at Saigon at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Feb. 7.

The P. & O. s.s. Sangola left Moji at six o'clock on Tuesday morning and is due in Shanghai this afternoon. The Sangola sails for Bombay at daylight Saturday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan left Hongkong at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and is due at Woosung at 5 a.m. tomorrow. The inward passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs Jetty at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Japan sails for Vancouver and ports tomorrow and the tender Alexandra with outward passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at nine o'clock in the morning.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
West Ira	Dec.	26
Nile	Dec.	30
Ecuador	Jan.	5
Shabonee	Jan.	9
Acme	Jan.	14
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	18
Nanking	Jan.	20
West Conab	Jan.	21
For Tacoma		
Mexico Maru	Dec.	28
Manila Maru	Jan.	23
For Seattle		
Elkton	Dec.	25
Eldridge	Jan.	4
Brave Couer	Jan.	4
Katori Maru	Jan.	22
Edmore	Jan.	28
For Portland		
Waban	Jan.	25
Wawalona	Jan.	25
For New York		
Lowther Castle	Dec.	27
Arna	Dec.	27
Kinght Templar	Jan.	5
Tokushima Maru	Jan.	4
Atreus	Jan.	24
Celtic Prince	Jan.	24
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	Dec.	30
Methven	Jan.	7
Harold Dollar	Jan.	7
Monteagle	Jan.	21
Empress of Asia	Jan.	24
M. S. Dollar	Jan.	25
For Montreal		
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	28
For London etc.		
Glenapp	Dec.	20
Idomenus	Dec.	20
Sado Maru	Dec.	22
Kalomo	Dec.	2
Durban Maru	Dec.	26
Trazos Montes	Dec.	29
Kashgar	Dec.	31
Kitano Maru	Jan.	5
Borneo Maru	Jan.	11
Teiresias	Jan.	19
Inaba Maru	Jan.	22
Glenspey	Jan.	26
For Liverpool		
Tydeus	Jan.	4
Penang Maru	Jan.	14
Telamon	Jan.	18
Orestes	Jan.	28
For Rotterdam		
Sagoland	Jan.	9
For Genoa		
Benvorlich	Dec.	24
Hwahyih	Jan.	2
Brodliffe	Jan.	7
For Marseilles		
Andre Lebon	Dec.	25
Heathside	Jan.	13
Alfenas	Jan.	28
For Hull		
Glengyle	Dec.	23
For Port said		
Arabien	Jan.	1
For Bombay		
Dunera	Jan.	10
For Calcutta		
Gregory Apcar	Jan.	13
For Java ports		
Tilmanoek	Dec.	30
Tjisalak	Jan.	26

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Oct.	30 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
Dec.	2 —	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.
Dec.	2 —		Meichuen	Am. Socony
Dec.	4 —	River ports	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	
Dec.	16 —	Hankow	Meitan	Am. Socony.
Dec.	20 —		Chinchong	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25 —		Kanling	Chi.
Dec.	25 —		Newchow	
Dec.	31 —		Hungfok	Chi.
Jan.	7 —		Teli	Chi.
Jan.	9 —	.....	Gweneth	Br. M. & Co.
Jan.	10 —		Toonan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	13 —	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	15 —		Meihu	Am. Socony.
Jan.	16 —	Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	17 —	River ports	Tseangtah 2	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan.	18 —	Nanking	Meinam	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan.	19 —		Nancy Moller	Br. M. & Co.
Jan.	19 —	Tsingtau	Nagasa Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Jan.	21 —	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	22 —	Marseilles, ports	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	23 —	Japan	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	24 —		Saintan	
Jan.	24 —	New York	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	25 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
Jan.	25 —	Japan	Eastern Victor	Am. N.Y.K.
Jan.	25 —	Kobe	Egremont Castl	Br. D. & Co.
Jan.	25 —	Hongkong	Chiklang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	26 —	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	26 —	Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26 —	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan.	26 —	River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	26 —	Wuhu	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26 —	Wuhu	Yei Maru	Jap. Kaiyosha
Jan.	26 —	Wenchow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	26 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. Dollar Co.
Jan.	26 —	River Ports	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N Co
Jan.	26 —	New York	St. Andrew	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan.	27 —	Japan	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	27 —	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	28 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	28 —	Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	28 —	Honkong	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	28 —	Japan	Sakawa Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	28 —	Japan	Shinan Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan.	28 —	River ports	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	28 —	River ports	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	28 —	Hankow	Tseangtah	Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan.	28 —	Japan	Yenoura Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Jan.	28 —	Chefoo	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	— —	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	— —	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	29 —	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	30 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	30 —	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix.
Jan.	31 —	New York	Ariosto	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	31 —	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	1 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	1 —	New York	Eastern Coast	Am.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	3 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	4 —	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7 —	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8 —	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8 —	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	14 —	New York	Suveric	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	15 —	New York	Moorish Prince	Br.	S.T. & Co.
Feb.	18 —	Seattle	Iconium	Am.	A. Line.
Feb.	18 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	21 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	23 —	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	26 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Feb.	28 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	28 —	New York	St. Andrews	Br.	D. & Co.
Feb.	29 —	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	2 —	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
Mar.	5 —	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	5 —	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	5 —	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar.	6 —	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	13 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar.	14 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	15 —	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	27 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	27 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S
Mar.	28 —	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	4 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	10 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	29 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	29 —	Kobe	Muttra	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	30 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	31 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	2 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	4 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	7 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	9 —	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	10 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	— —	London	St. Francis	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	— —	Genoa	Genoa	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Jan.	29 —	Trieste	Africa	Ital.	D. & Co.
Jan.	29 —	Calcutta	Muttra	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan.	30 —	Bombay	Sangola	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	31 —	Marseilles	Scharnaorst	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan.	— —	Marseilles	Altenas	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan.	— —	Marseilles	Meinam	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	1 —	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb.	2 —	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2 —	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	4 —	London	Toyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	5 —	London	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	5 —	London	Somali	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb.	8 —	London	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb.	9 —	London	Nagoya	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb.	11 —	Rotterdam, ports	Atlas Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	12 —	Liverpool	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	12 —	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	12 —	Rotterdam	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	12 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co.
Feb.	15 —	London	Glenstrae	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb.	15 —	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15 —	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	15 —	Trieste	Persia	Ital.	D. & Co.
Feb.	16 —	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	19 —	A., R'dam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	20 —	London	Glenariffe	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb.	25 —	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Feb.	26 —	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	28 —	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	— —	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	— —	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar.	— —	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar.	6 —	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Mar.	31 —	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital.	D. & Co.
Apr.	— —	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	— —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	29 —	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	29	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	29	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	30	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	30	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	31	7.00* S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	31	8.00 Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	3 —	F., K'lung, Takao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	7 —	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	7 —	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	9 —	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	29	D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	29 —	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	30	2.00 Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	31 —	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	31	7.00* Tsingtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	31	7.00* Dairen, Tsingtao	Yusang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	31	7.00* Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	1 —	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Feb.	3	10.00* Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	29	D.L. Pukow	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(MAIN LINE)

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	19.15
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	19.30
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	19.36
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	19.50
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa unction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*19.50*
Sunghiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	20.26
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	21.20
Kashing	dep.	....	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20	21.50
Yehzah	dep.	....	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.53	....	22.22
Changan	dep.	....	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	....	22.58
Hangchow	dep.	....	12.50	15.25	18.40	19.19	....	23.45
Zaikou	arr.

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 185

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

ON MONDAY, February 2nd.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 9 Yates Road at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 3rd.—At Salesrooms 4 p.m. Buildings of two Bungalows North Honan Road Extension.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—A fine collection of stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

At an early date.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) $20.00
A.B.C. Code Fifth Edition $25.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition .$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition. $40.00

Chow Tzu Kong
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Wrist Watches are convenient in use, but very often unreliable.

WHY?

Because ignorant or unscrupulous dealers are passing off upon unsuspecting customers Watches with cheap movements not deserving the name of time-keepers.

THERE IS NO RISK

in buying your watch from us. Our watches are made for practical use, every one tested and guaranteed for two years. Look at our large stock of Wrist Watches in making your purchases.

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Chronometer and Watchmakers,
44 Nanking Road
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The Ault & Wiborg (Shanghai) Co.

Manufacturers of:
LETTER PRESS INKS
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CARBON PAPERS
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
ANILINE DYES
DRY COLOURS
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Agents for:
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SEYBOLD PAPER CUTTERS
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M.J.B. Coffee

ON SALE BY ALL GROCERS
清 VACUUM PACKED—ALWAYS FRESH 美
The most popular Coffee in the Market
AMERICAN MACHINERY & EXPORT Co.,
No. 5 Siking Road. Sole Agents for China.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai China, on February 2nd 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

GERMANS ARE BUSY IN BALTIC STATES

Try Red Propaganda To Gain Ends The Bermondt Adventure Failed To Attain

ECONOMIC AID IS NEEDED

Chance For American Capital; Power Of Balt Barons Doomed

By Walter Duranty

Riga, Dec. 17.—The cause of good government in the Baltic has been very greatly helped by the strong stand taken by the United States against Bolshevism.

The Letvian Ministry, which was recently reconstructed, may be said to be really conservative, and is doing its utmost to combat the Bolshevist elements both on the front and within its own borders. It agrees thoroughly with the American principle that the best way to combat internal Bolshevism is by finding work for the unemployed and also by giving them food until such employment is available.

Letvia's task is rendered difficult by the destruction and removal of machinery, materials, and so forth, in three successive waves of invasions that have swept over the country. The United States could find no better means of combating Bolshevism here—and ultimately of extending its action further eastward—than by assisting Letvia with a gift or loan of flour—which is principally needed—to feed the troops and population.

Another source of anxiety is an outbreak of typhus among Judenitch's soldiers. This is a Winter disease now known to be carried by lice. The American Red Cross is working hard, but further aid is urgently required, especially delousing stations, bathing installations, underwear, and disinfectants.

LOAN BY ENGLISH SYNDICATE

A private English syndicate has just arranged a loan to Lithuania and Letvia—and probably Esthonia also. In return the syndicate will handle the flax output for a certain period as well as a part of the timber. The latter feature is especially satisfactory, because the interests concerned will invest certain sums in sawmills, pulp factories, etc., thus reducing unemployment and helping to restart business.

Without in any way depreciating British enterprise, it is to be regretted that some big American concern has not realised the opportunities offered in the Baltic States. Before the war the Harvester Company had a branch in Riga and the demand for American farm machinery was tremendous everywhere. Goods would sell themselves, and even limited credit would have great stabilising influence.

It is reported in the local press, though confirmation is lacking, that the American State Department has placed or allowed to be placed by private enterprise food supplies and goods to the value of several million dollars at the disposal of the Letvian Union of Co-operative Societies. If true, there could be no better news, as it is by such peaceful means that America can do more to carry the war against Bolshevism into its own country than by legions of soldiers.

I cannot emphasise too strongly that Bolshevism wins its battles, not by military action, but by creating opposition from within. Its agents, who everywhere are active and well supplied with funds, always make a point of hammering on weak spots such as food shortage, disease, unemployment, and financial weakness.

I am informed on the best authority that the Germans, disappointed in the Bermondt adventure, are now concentrating on an attempt to undermine the Government and upset things generally in the Baltic States through Bolshevik propaganda with the hope that in the confusion which might ensue they would have one more chance of securing the coveted prize—domination of the Baltic.

In the common phrase, Germany—that is the powerful and unscrupulous Germany—is "playing both ends against the middle" as far as Bolshevism is concerned. A great part of the baseless and ridiculous rumors floating around Riga, mentioned in a previous message, can be traced to German activity and money spread through secret Bolshevist channels on the one hand and through sympathisers on the other.

PROBLEM OF THE BALTS

I have already referred to the remarkable moderation shown by the Lettish authorities toward the Balts. When one considers that the Letts have proof that Balt leaders were intriguing almost openly with Bermondt and the Germans—in addition this propaganda is still being carried on—Lettish generosity toward their former oppressors as the Balts were, cannot be too highly praised.

It is easy to say "Why should the Balts as a class suffer for the faults of their leaders?" But the fact is that always in the past the majority of the Balt population has followed blindly the lead of the great feudal barons, its chiefs. For seven hundred years these barons have had only one object—to keep their own power—and to accomplish it they intrigued successfully with Russians, Germans, Poles, or any one else that might help them.

Now their evil rule is ended, but they are still playing the old game. And until their anti-Letvian reactionary influence is removed it is hard to see how the rest of the Balt population can settle down to work and good citizenship, as without that influence a good part of it would probably be willing to do.

There lies the crux of the whole problem. The solution is simple—the day of the feudal barons has gone. They will not realise it and they must go also.

BERMONDT IN BERLIN

Berlin, Dec. 18.—Colonel Avaloff-Bermondt, leader of the Russo-German forces which attacked Riga during the Autumn, arrived in Berlin yesterday and was received by Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense. The Freiheit declares:

"The robber chief bears himself like a representative of a friendly power who may continue his adventure on German soil. Bermondt money is still being printed, the newspaper continues, large seizures having been made yesterday.

O. B.

PALE PILSEN BEER

A Real Beer

Brewed to suit the taste of the most exacting

BOTELHO BROS.
Agents
No. 13 Ezra Road
27459

British Aviators Win $50,000 Prize For Flight To Australia

British aviators fly to Australia. INTERNATIONAL

Captain Ross Smith, who left Hounslow, England, on November 12, completed the 12,000-mile flight to Australia, winning the $50,000 prize offered by the Australian Government for the first flight from England to Australia. The race was the most spectacular and thrilling contest ever attempted. In the long flight Captain Smith crossed Europe and Asia, flying over France, Italy, the Balkans, Turkey, India, Persia, Siam and Java. In the photograph Captain Smith is shown on the extreme left. His brother, Lieutenant Smith (center) and a mechanic who accompanied him in the long flight are also shown. They are inspecting the huge plane in which they completed the flight.

BELGIAN BANK PAYS 7%

The report and accounts for the year ending June 30, 1919, which were presented to the shareholders of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger at the general meeting held at the head office in Brussels on November 19 last, have just been received, and show that a dividend of 7 percent was declared for the financial year. The capital of the institution has also been increased from Fcs. 30,000,000 to Fcs. 50,000,000.

The net profits for the year amounted to Fcs. 4,732,985.87, which has been divided as follows:

	Fcs.
Legal Reserve	230,693.11
Special Reserve	2,000,000.00
Provision o/a State Licence	65,000.00
Statutory Provision .	146,817.45
Dividend, at 7% ...	2,000,000.00
To be carried forward	190,475.31
Total Fcs.	4,732,985.87

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For Tonight, January 29th

Paramount Pictograph

"BROTHER OFFICERS"
In Four Reels

A dramatic military romance that will appeal to all

"Doughnut Trail"
COMEDY

"Error in Kidnapping"
COMEDY

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tuesday, February 3rd at 9.15 p.m.

2ND GRAND CONCERT
by
Miss Myra Bancroft Olive
Dramatic Soprano,
and
Mr. Harry Ore
Pianist
Assisted by
The Famous Violincellist
Mr. C. Bakaleinikoff
accompanied by
Miss Muriel A. Smith

60% in Aid of Institution for the Chinese Blind.

Booking at Moutrie's.
Admission $3, $2, $1.
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Good Things to Eat and Drink
Short Orders a Specialty

THE TROCADERO
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Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

On 29th January
THE SECOND PERFORMANCE
of
RUSSIAN DRAMA
"GHOSTS"
In 3 acts by HENRY T. IBSEN
The principal parts will be taken by the famous actors
Miss N. TERSKAYA
Mr. M. SMOLENSKY
Regina—MISS N. TERSKAYA
Osvald—MR. M. SMOLENSKY
This company has its own stage decorations and scenery.
Furnishings by
Messrs. Hall & Holtz
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Admission $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00
Beginning at 9.15 p.m.
Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the
VICTORIA THEATRE
M. A. SMOLENSKY, Director.

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
20th, 30th, 31st January and 1st February
GRAND EXHIBITION
of
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
COMEDIES
FIVE DIFFERENT SUBJECTS, TEN REELS. THESE SUBJECTS ARE THE FLOWER OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN RELEASES, WHICH HAVE MADE THE NAME, "CHAPLIN" FAMOUS.
1. "Charlie, The Perfect Lady."
2. "The Floorwalker"
3. "Easy Street"
4. "Charlie's Night Out"
5. "Behind the Screen"
USUAL PRICES OF ADMISSION
Stalls, 30 Cents.
Dress Circle, 40 Cents.
Box Seat, 50 Cents.
Saturday Matinee, same Programme. No Sunday Matinee, theater hired to Chinese Performance.

NEW HELEN THEATRE
Haining Road

PROGRAMME
for
Tonight January 29, 1920.
"HOUDINI"
1st and 2nd Episodes.
LUKE'S COMEDY
"THE RINK"
Two Parts, Chaplin Comedy.

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
TO-NIGHT (LAST NIGHT)
PATHE PRESENTS
Charlie Chaplin
in
"Sunnyside"
It's a picture well worth seeing
also
Four Reels of Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tonight at 9.15 Sharp.
THE DENNISTON PLAYERS
in their farewell performances, extending their very sincere thanks to the generous public of Shanghai and submitting with no little pride the newest of new plays
"THE ACQUITTAL"
Friday—The International Classic
"Friendly Enemies"
Saturday Matinee at 3 p.m.
(Children Half Price)
"The Third Degree"
During the matinee intervals Afternoon Tea can be obtained
Saturday at 9.15 Sharp.
The Farewell Performance of The Denniston Players
in
Chas. Klein's great play
"The Third Degree"
Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

DINNER DANCES
Astor House Hotel
Every
Saturday Night
Starting at 8.30 p.m.

SPECIAL
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
$3.00 Per Cover $3.00
For Reservations
Phone North 908 and 200
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

AT THE **APOLLO** THURSDAY, January 29th, 30th, 31st & February 1st

The Management beg to announce the engagement of one of the greatest Troupes ever seen in this city
THE MOSCOW TZIGANES
A Romany Troupe of Dancers Famous all Over Europe
15 STAR ARTISTES 51
One of the Prettiest Stage Settings Ever Seen in This City
GIPSY LIFE
GIPSY SONGS
GIPSY DANCES
In all Their Weird and Barbaric Splendour
This is undoubtdly one of the finest—if not the very finest—troupes ever seen in this city
ONE WORD—BOOK!
ALSO WE PRESENT
FLORENCE REED
IN
A wonderfully absorbing FEATURE
"WIVES OF MEN"
SIX REELS
ONE OF THE STRONGEST PHOTODRAMAS EVER FILMED

Prices: Circle $2.00, Stalls and Pit $1.00, Booking at Robinson's